The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,498 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. VALETTA	4268	1000	J. Orman	9th Oct.
M. THAMES	4101	80	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. F. Hasselwood	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	2964	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4749	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	H. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Comdr. 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	10th Oct.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
OATHLAY	2953	500	J. F. Hassall	27th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 6, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

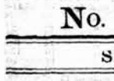
STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will ply between Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr. 1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	450	Wm. Russell 3rd Nov.

*Can book through to London overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr. 1885.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	450	R. Hutchison 17th Oct.
s.s. ASIA	3560	450	J. Craig 14th Nov.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent-St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 2, 1885. Agents.

...ATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s.s. "CANTON," Captain Dannel, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 15th October next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess,
For passage, &c., apply to
RALLI BROTHERS.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

ELASTIC SILK GOODS.

Manufactured expressly for us and warranted to stand wear in a Hot climate better than any other similar goods obtainable in India.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Chemists to His Excellency the Governor,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Anklets	per pair, Rs. 5-0.
Knee Caps	per pair, „ 6-0.
Stockings	per pair, „ 9 and 10.
Wristlets	per pair, „ 4-8.

ELASTIC SILK GOODS.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th October, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday, 12th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE HORDEUM MALT EXTRACT.

(LOEFLUND'S)

THE best Malt Extract in the Indian market and the only one whose keeping powers can be guaranteed. Never congeals, crystallizes nor ferments.

Re. 1-6 per bottle.

Pure Hordeum Malt Extract with Pepsine, Lime, Iron, Iron and Quinine, and Hops. Re. 1-10 per bottle.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"SANITAS,"

The Best Disinfectant

Supplied to Her Majesty's Admiralty,

OBTAINED A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AND GOLD MEDAL AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

		Rs. a.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER...	per tin	0 10
"SANITAS" do. do.	...per cwt.	11 0
"SANITAS" do. FLUID ...	per pt.	0 10
"SANITAS" do. do.	... per gal.	4 0

The first requisite in all dwelling-houses and sick rooms for the purpose of disinfection and purifying the air. The fluid is *Non-Poisonous* and *colourless, leaves no stain,* and has the *agreeable odour of the Pine Forest.*

SANITAS TOILET FLUID in stopper bot. ... ...Re. 1 12

For washing the Teeth and Mouth and curing offensive breath; for delicately scenting the air of apartments, and for use in finger glasses. *It is invaluable to smokers.*

SANITAS TOILET SOAP, in boxes of three Tablets, Re. 1.

The most delicious transparent soap available. It is specially free from alkali, and is the best soap for the skin.

SPECIAL AGENTS
FOR THE SANITAS COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS,
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOILET CASES.

A VERY select and recherché assortment of the above, both for Ladies and Gentlemen. Sets in satinwood, walnut, and rosewood, consisting of 2 hair-brushes, 1 clothes-brush, and 1 hat-brush, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 21.

Military brushes mounted on various choice woods, and ivory, with comb, in strong leather cases, specially adapted for travelling, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 58.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	Rs. 0 12
Plain Aërated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	„ 1 0
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, invite the attention of Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries, as well as those in Private Practice, to their extensive stock of Electro-medical Apparatus representing all the most recent improvements.

TREACHER & Co. have made this branch of Medical Science a careful study, and venture to assert that an examination of their Stock of Appliances will demonstrate its thoroughly representative character for the application of the three great varieties of Electricity used as Remedial Agents, viz., the VOLTAIC or CONSTANT CURRENT, the FARADAIC or INDUCED, and the MAGNETO-ELECTRIC.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
A 50-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT LECLANCHE BATTERY, with Dial-plate and Indicator, regulating number of Cells to be used, Current Reverser, and arrangement for instantaneous shocks, with Electrodes	225 0
A 32-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT LECLANCHE BATTERY, as above	200 0
SPAMER'S 30-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Galvanometer arrangements for reversing, starting and stopping the Current, with Rheophores	192 8
SPAMER'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, as above	164 8
SPAMER'S 10-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY	85 0
SPAMER'S DOUBLE-CELL INDUCED CURRENT, with arrangement for use of Primary and Secondary Coils, Current Reverser, &c., with a set of Rheophores	72 0
SPAMER'S SINGLE-CELL BATTERY, as above	45 0
GRENET'S INDUCED CURRENT BATTERY, with Regulator and Current Reverser	45 0
GAIFFE'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with handles and Electrodes	80 0
GAIFFE'S PORTABLE MEDICAL COIL, for Induced Current, complete, with Rheophores	18 0
Do. do. do. Superior	22 8
Do. do. do. Electro-plated	27 8
BICHROMATE MEDICAL COIL, in Mahogany case, with handle, size 5½ by 4½ by 4½ inches, complete, with bottles and accessories	30 0
BICHROMATE BATTERY INDUCED CURRENT, complete with Rheophores	100 0
POCKET BICHROMATE BATTERY (Buller Smyth's)	45 0
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, of improved construction Rs. 15 and	18 0
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, with Multiplying Wheel, in Mahogany case	22 8
"THE PREMIER"—A magnificent Instrument on Marble Stand, with Regulator, Rheophores, &c.	225 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTCH WHISKY,

Universally approved of for its Purity, Mellowness and Aroma.

"FERRINTOSH"

Commands a large sale, being unequalled at the Price.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, have a very large stock of the above in all sizes imported DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers at WHOLESALE rates and for CASH to which is added a MINIMUM of profit. Intending purchasers would do well to compare the quotations below with those of other Houses in India, and avail themselves of the advantage offered. Their prices are beyond competition.

UNDER VESTS.

Gent's Brown Balbriggan	Rs. 0-14, 1-2, 2-4, and 2-12 each.
„ Stout Merino finish	„ 1-4, 1-8, and 2-15 „
„ White Lisle Thread	„ 1-12 „
„ India Gauze, Silk Fronts	„ 2-4 and 2-12 „
„ Simla Merino	„ 2-15, 3-15 and 4-2 „
„ Gauze do.	„ 3-12, 4-12 and 5-12 „
„ Anglo-India Gauze, silk mixed	„ 5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 „
„ Scotch Lambswool	„ 6-8 and 6-12 „

Mofussil orders carefully and promptly executed. A trial respectfully solicited.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET AND ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

POONA ! POONA ! !

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

GEORGE'S PATENT PORTABLE TUBULAR WIRE FENCE

FOR FENCING IN RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGLOWS, PLANTATIONS, &c.,

Combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. A Mile of Strong Fence weighs only 2 to 3 Tons and costs only from Rs. 630. The Light Weight causes immense saving in transport when the material has to be conveyed over long distances inland. Steel Wire, Strand Wire, or Patent Barb Wire. Field and Wicket Gates, with Improved Tubular Posts.

ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster, London, and Jubbulpore, India.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

Calcutta Exhibition, 1883,
Two Diplomas of Honour & Two Gold Medals.
The Royal Portuguese Order of Knighthood, 1883
Legion of Honor, Paris, 1878.
Gold Medals :
Sydney, 1879-80 ; Paris, 1867, 1870, 1878
Amsterdam, 1869 ; London, 1862 ;
Philadelphia, 1876 ; South Africa, 1877 ;
Melbourne, 1880.

PATENTED.
Great Britain, America, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS
ON THE HIRE PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, } POONA
SOLE AGENTS.

ORGUINETTE MUSIC.

ROLLS OF MUSIC. FOR STYLE H 8 INCHES WIDE.

No. 2.
OPERATIC AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Hunting Chorus. (Martha)
Non più mesta.
Grande Duchesse. Selection.
Baby mine.
Song from Evangeline.
Traviata. Selection.
Salut à la France
La Fille du Regiment.
Linda. Selection.
I Puritani. „
Martha, No. 1. „
„ 2. „
We sail the ocean blue. (Pinafore)
Bell Trio „
Little Buttercup's song. „
He is an Englishman. „
Stradella. Selection.

No. 3.
SACRED MUSIC.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Coronation
Ring the bells of Heaven.
The home over there.
We shall meet beyond the river
Rock of Ages
I need Thee every hour.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Tell me the old, old story.
Precious Name.
Pull for the Shore.
Must Jesus bear the Cross alone
Watchman, tell us of the night.
All the way my Saviour leads.
From Greenland's icy mountains
Greenville.
I want to be an Angel.
Hold the Fort.
Sweet by and bye.
America.

No. 4.
POPULAR AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Auld Lang Syne.
Annie Laurie.
Old Folks at Home.
Old Oaken Bucket.
Last Rose of Summer.
Nancy Lee.
Sweet by and bye.
Home, Sweet Home.
Switzers song of Home.
Silver Threads.
Grandfather's Clock.
How can I leave Thee.
Tara's Harp.
Glory, Hallelujah.
Rally Round the Flag.
Tramp, Tramp.
Marching through Georgia.
Watch on the Rhine.

No. 5.
QUICK MUSIC, JIGS, &c.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Fusileers' March.
St. Patrick's Day.
Hail to the Chief.
Dixie.
Yankee Doodle.
Girl I left behind me.
Blue Bells of Scotland.
Garry Owen.
Capt. Jinks.
Larry O'Gaff.
Chorus Jig.
Monymusk.
Draw the Sword.
Fisher's Hornpipe.
Dundee „
Smith's „
Merry Dance, or Twin Sisters.
Speed the Plough.
Hull's Victory.
Clog Dance.

No. 6.
MISCELLANEOUS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Auld Lang Syne.
Greenville.
Hold the Fort.
I need Thee every hour.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Pull for the Shore.
Must Jesus bear the Cross alon
Glory, Hallelujah.
Salut a la France.
Marching through Georgia.
Home Waltz.
Evangeline Waltz.
Clog Dance.
Home, Sweet Home.

No. 8.
POPULAR AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Babies on our Block.
Skidmore Fancy Ball.
Dancing in the Barn.
Over the Summer Sea.
Ben Lomond March.
Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane
Bonnie Doon.
Still so Gently.
Arkansas Traveller.
La Francaise Schottische.
Manhattan Schottische.
First Love Polka.
Chorus Jig.
Merry Dance, or Twin Sisters.
Moneymusk.
White Cockade.
Skidmore Guard.
Cornflower Waltz.

No. 9.
WALTZES.
100 ft. Rs. 20

Evangeline.
Flora.
Home.
Cinderella.
Corn Flower.
Bright Eyes.
Wine, Women, and Song.
Masquerade.

CATOLOGUES OF THE ABOVE FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash.		Credit.
Rs. 21 0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT "Scotch Whisky"	Rs. 24 0
23 10	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old	27 0
29 12	"BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old "Guarantee"	34 0

We would specially draw the attention of cousumers to our "Superior Old Blend" which we have no hesitation in stating cannot be surpassed either in quality or price.

A. FERGUSON and Co. "Breadalbane Whisky," as supplied to Government and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-0 dozen nett.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE COMPANY continue to receive testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of the above powder in the destruction of Fleas and Ticks in Dogs. To use the words of a recent correspondent, "there is nothing like it to keep dogs free from vermin." This gentleman saved two valuable English dogs by the use of the powder.

Tins 12 as, Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY three new or second-hand portable hand CRANES, complete on carriage, power 1½ tons, radius 10 feet, with cast iron balance weights. They must be in thorough working order and guaranteed to stand hard rough work for any reasonable time.

Apply to the undersigned, stating terms for delivery at port of Tellicherry or F. O. B. at any Indian port.

GEO. ANDERSON,
Dist. Bd. Dirct Engineer.
Malabar District Engineer's Office, District Board, Calicut, 28th September, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

4	per cent per annum subject to	12 months	notice of withdrawal.
5		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Vellapur, 4th September, 1885.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th October, 1885, for the SUPPLY of BOOKS and FORM to this Company for the period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1886.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Books and Forms seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received up to the 12th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW STATION BUILDINGS at GOVA GATE STATION, on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY. Plans, specifications and conditions of Contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company Bombay.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Offices, Bombay, 1st October, 1885.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY PRINTING.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November next, Tenders for the supply of certain printed forms and books required by the Company.

Particulars of the same may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where also patterns of the forms, samples of the books and bindings will be shown.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st August, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure clean Tallow as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 70 tons).

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Tallow" specifying the rate per cwt. delivered at the Store Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8oz. must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will in the event of the Tender being accepted be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the very desirable Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW formerly in the occupation of the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, and situated on The Ridge, Malabar Hill, known as "Westropp House" now in the occupation of C. T. Meill, Esquire. It commands a most charming and picturesque view of the whole of Bombay and its beautiful Harbour. The bungalow has undergone very lately thorough repairs such as whitewashing, colouring, painting, papering, &c., at a very great cost. It consists of a very handsome drawing-room, a dining saloon, a billiard-room and half-a-dozen bed and bath rooms, one of which is marbled. It has also one of the largest compounds on the Hill with tastefully laid-out garden and has a very broad verandah all round the house, commodious stabling and servants' quarters. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Kativille" on "Landsend-road, Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of F. L. Latham, Esq., and lately vacated by C. H. B. FORBES, Esq. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, on "Lands End-road," Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, on Napean Sea-road," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable BUNGALOW, next door to the Hon. "Justice Bayley's on Napean Sea-road," Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very commodious BUNGALOW, known as "The Wilderness," on "Napean Sea-road," Malabar Hill, former residence of the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay Army. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on "Mount Napean," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, the well-known upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, known as "The Corner" at Sandy Candy, now in the occupation of G. P. M. Grant, Esq., C.S. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, in Front of Framjee Hall, and formerly in the occupation of F. P. Arbuthnott, Esq., late Collector of Bombay. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a very commodious BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, on a "Precipice" known as "The Chimmery" commanding a most charming view and consisting of a large drawing room, a dining saloon, a Billiard-room and half a dozen bed and bath-rooms, and has got a very extensive compound. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upperstoreyed commodious BUNGALOW, on "Dady Sett Hill," Cumbala, consisting of a drawing, dining, four bed, dressing and bath rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, on "Lands End-road," Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an upper-storeyed commodious BUNGALOW, on Cumbala Hill, known as "Aunty Lodge," now in the occupation the Hon. Justice Pinhey. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, a furnished BUNGALOW, for two months, with immediate possession, "The Malabar Castle," on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW, for one or two months on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a PART of an upper-storeyed furnished BUNGALOW, for six months certain on "Doongersey-road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150 only. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, TOP-FLOOR of a house in Hornby-row, Fort, commanding a charming view. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, the TOP-FLOOR, above Messrs. HAMILTON & Co., Rampart-row, Fort. Rent, Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR, either for a residence or an office in Eldon-road, Fort. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, either for residences or offices in PARTS or WHOLEHOUSE, situated in Meadow-street, Fort, facing the old *Bombay Gazette* office. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, either for residences or offices in PARTS or WHOLE HOUSE, situated in Apollo-street, Fort, and lately vacated by Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. The premises are now under thorough repairs. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, an office in Apollo-street, Fort. Rent, Rs. 75. Also several other Residences, Offices, Shops, Godowns, etc, etc. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

MAZAGON.

TO BE LET, "ROSE COTTAGE," at Mazagon. Rent, Rs. 80. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

PAREL HILL.

TO LET, a very desirous upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, on Parel Hill, opposite to Government House, known as late Capt. Henry's House, and lately vacated by The Hon. Justice Pinhey. It commands a charming view all round. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, on Chinchpoogly Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

THE following BUNGALOWS at MATHERAN are TO LET for the coming October season :—

Paradise Lodge.	Ragusthan.
Boscobel.	Spring-wood.
The Hermitage.	Hill House.
Red Lands.	Cairnsmere.
Rugby Lodge.	The Folly.
Scott's Bungalow.	The Wilderness.
Stone Henge.	Caprera House.
The Chalet.	Rosario Cottage.
Rose Cottage.	Ma-y Lodge.
Forrest Lodge.	Arnould's Lodge.
The Bee Hive.	Fernwood.
Ewart Lodge.	Barr Cottage.
The Keep-sake.	Cama Cottage.
Wood-lands.	Fleetwood.
Coxon's Bungalow.	Rose Hill.
Maria Cottage.	Kitty Lodge.
Robertson's Bungalow.	

For rents, situation, accommodation, plans and list of furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price (eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE
MARQUIS OF RIPON
RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,
THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1885,
THE PARSI VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

Beg to announce to the Public of Bombay, that the whole proceeds of THURSDAY night's performance will be given to the Committee of the above Fund, the proprietors bearing all the expenses; they hope that the general public will not fail to accord their valued support for this worthy purpose.

When will be produced
The highly interesting opera with effective Scenery
ENTITLED
SAIFOOS SOLOMAN.
To be followed by
AN AMUSING FARCE.
Box to hold four, Rs. 10; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 2.
Other classes as usual.
Seats secured at the Box Office ofthe Theatre.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN MACLEAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th October, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS WITH GIBRALTAR.

FROM the 1st of October, 1885, PARCELS will be received at any Indian Post Office for transmission to GIBRALTAR.

2. The limit of weight for such parcels will be 7 pounds.

3. The rate of postage, and the conditions as to size, contents, value, Customs declarations and manner of posting generally, will be the same as those prescribed for parcels addressed to the United Kingdom and intended for delivery through the British Post Office.

H. E. M. JAMES.
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 1st October, 1885.

THE s. s. "LALEHAM" has arrived from LONDON, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING with Delivery Orders for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims, for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed into the Municipal warehouse. All claims must be presented before the departure of the Steamer, in Duplicates, otherwise none will be entertained.

Our Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

McCULLOCH & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th Oct., 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
KEROSINE OIL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, TENDERS for the supply, during the year 1886, commencing 1st January, of 10 000 cases of purified and refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL of very best quality water white, and warranted to be not less than 150 deg fire test, each case to contain 65 lbs. nett of oil. To be delivered from time to time as required at Parel Stores Depôt, in lots not exceeding 1,000 cases.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1885.

JUST RECEIVED
1886 LETTS'S
DIARIES 1886,
OFFICE DIARIES,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
COOPER, MADON AND CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HISTORICAL MANUALS FOR STUDENTS.

8 vo. with Maps, Price, Re. 1-8 each.

EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY
Edited by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox and C. Sankoj.
BEESBY'S GRACCHI, MARIUS, AND SULLA.
CAPES'S EARLY ROMAN EMPIRE, from the Assassination of Julius Cæsar to the Assassination of Domitian.
CAPES'S ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE SECOND CENTURY, or the Age of the Antonines.
COX'S GREEKS AND PERSIANS.
COX'S TEN THOUSAND, from the Flight of Xerxes to the Fall of Athens.
CURTEIS'S RISE OF THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.
IHNE'S ROME TO ITS CAPTURE BY THE GAULS.
MERIVALE'S ROMAN TRIUMVIRATES.
SANKOY'S SPARTAN AND THEBAN SUPREMACIES.
SMITHS ROME AND CARTHAGE; the PUNIC WARS.
EPOCH'S OF MODERN HISTORY
Edited by C. Colbeck.
CHURCH'S BEGINNING OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
COX'S CRUSADES.
CREIGHTON'S AGE OF ELIZABETH.
GAIRDNER'S HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK.
GARDINER'S THIRTY YEARS' WAR 1618-1648.
GARDINER'S FIRST TWO STUARTS AND THE PURITAN REVOLUTION 1603-1660.
GARDINER'S (MSS.) THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789-1795.
HALE'S FALL OF THE STUARTS AND WESTERN EUROPE 1678-1697.
JOHNSON'S NORMANS IN EUROPE.
LONGMAN'S FREDERICK THE GREAT AND THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.
LUDLOW'S WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 1775-1783.
McCARTY'S EPOCH OF REFORM 1850-1880.
MORRIS'S AGE OF ANNE.
SEEBOHM'S PROTESTANT REVOLUTION.
STUBBS'S EARLY PLANTAGENETS.
WARBURTON'S EDWARD THE THIRD.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POSTAL NOTICE.

PARCEL POST WITH THE WEST INDIES.

ON and after the 1st October, 1885, PARCELS will be received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the following places in the West Indies :—

Jamaica.
Grenada.
St. Lucia.
Tobago.
Trinidad.

2. The rate of postage for parcels addressed to these places will be one rupee for every pound or fraction of a pound weight.

3. The limit of weight for such parcels will be 7lbs., and the conditions as to size, contents, limits of value, &c., will be the same as those for parcels addressed to the United Kingdom for delivery through the British Post Office, except that parcels intended for Jamaica may not exceed 2 feet in length and 1 feet in girth.

4. Each parcel must be accompanied by a Customs declaration in the prescribed form, as in the case of parcels intended for the United Kingdom.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, 28th Sept, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE BETWEEN INDIA AND HAWAII.

ON and after the 1st October, 1885, MONEY ORDERS may be issued at any Post Office in India for payment in Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).

2. The rates of commission and general conditions for such orders will be the same as those prescribed for orders on countries which are served through the United Kingdom, (*vide* clauses 265 and 267 of the *Indian Postal Guide* of April, 1885), viz.—

						Rs. a.
On sums not exceeding	£ 2					0 4
,, exceeding	£ 2	and not exceeding	£ 5			0 8
,, ,,	£ 5	,, ,,	£ 7			0 12
,, ,,	£ 7	,, ,,	£10			1 0
,, ,,	£10	,, ,,	£12			1 4
,, ,,	£12	,, ,,	£15			1 8
,, ,,	£15	,, ,,	£17			1 12
,, ,,	£17	,, ,,	£20			2 0

NOTE.—A deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the amounts payable to the payees, at the following rates :—

For sums not exceeding	£ 2					2d.
,, ,, exceeding	£ 2	but not exceeding	£ 5			6d.
,, ,, ,,	£ 5	,, ,,	,,	£ 7		9d.
,, ,, ,,	£ 7	,, ,,	,,	£10		1s.

H. E. M JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, 30th September, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

WANTED immediately, BOARD and LODGING in the Fort, by a gentleman. Apply "F.", care of this office.

TOILETTE SERVICES in a variety of pretty designs, from Rs. 4 to 13 per sett.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

V. O. S. B. CLYDESDALE BLEND—Wallace, King & Co.'s Old Scotch Whisky, for sale, at Rs. 25 per doz. Apply THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

THE BEST LIQUORS and a good Ice-cream is to be had only at the VIENNA ICE-CREAM SALOON, Church-gate-street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—A very thriving and lucrative business with Stock in Trade and Good-will for sale in a rising station inIndia. Apply "PLUCK," care of this paper.

50 PER CENT. SAVINGS.—Well-known Wright and Butlers Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, from Rs. 2 to 80.—At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED (within, or near the Fort) in a family, or would object to join a Chummery. Particulars to G., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CRYSTOLEUM GOODS.—C D V Glasses, 6 ans.; Cabinet, 12 annas per pair. Canvasine, Cartaline, Metallic Lustre.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Medow-street.

JUST OPENED Ladies' Companion, Fancy Satin Reticules, Fancy White and Black Fans, Fancy Hand Bags.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Medow-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Almond and Raspberry Cream, Pine Apple Water Ice, Cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb, Sandwiches, annas 4 per plate.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

MRS. PRYER has received her first consignment of trimmed and untrimmed Millinery, Infants Cloaks, Capotes, long Mitts, Feathers, Aigrettes, Flowers, Gloves, &c.—Meadow-street.

BETELNUT TOOTH PASTE.—The only preparation that will prevent decay and remove the tartar without injuring the enamel. Price, Re. 1.—COLLETT & Co., Limited, Fort.

FRENCH TILES and CEMENT—A fresh supply is expected about the 15th inst. Orders at reduced rates are being booked by Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., 15 Forbes-street.

FOR SALE or HIRE, two VICTORIAS, one black fast trotting, quiet galloway, one c. b. bay horse, and one c. b. bay Mare, very quiet, believed to be sound. Apply to N, care of this paper.

ATTENTION, SELLING OFF.—Zephyr Pompadour and Cambric in fast possible colour, suitable for Ladies' Dresses, 1 annas per yard, net cash, or V. P. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum and Medows-street.

FOR SALE, a Wilkinson and Kidd's SADDLE, price, Rs. 45. In good order, been very little used, recently padded by Dunnett and Co., with new numdah. Purchased in 1882 for Rs. 85. Apply to Mr. Nowrojee, care of Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

BAY ENGLISH GELDING, 15·3, 7 years, up to great weight, Infantry charger, stands fire, good jumper, carries a lady, believed sound, free from vice, well acclimatized. Rs. 1,000. Apply to ADJUTANT, 28th Bombay Infantry, care of Brigade-Major, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 51-8 per case.

ORGAN FOR SALE, a small Organ by "Bevington and Sons," London, with two stops, without pedal. St. Anne's Church, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

POTTED MEATS.—Partridge, Turkey, Turkey and Tongue, Veal and Ham, Potted Salmon, Bloaters, Shrimp Paste.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a first-class Writer for Insurance Office. One with some experience of the business preferred. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Insurance, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP, —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Baroean Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BEST cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, for cash only, 150 Degrees Snowflake, Rs. 4-8, Refined 125 Degrees Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadow-street. One case contains two Tins of Oil.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED a Parsee of good address to canvas orders for Mill Stores and Machinery. Must be well connected, and able to influence business. Salary and Commission. address "INDENT," *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Waler, 15½ hands, 8 years old, very powerful and particularly steady; is a perfect charger and carries a lady. The property of Sir FRANK SOUTER. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM, and Co., Bellasis road.

CHOCOLATE and MILK, Cocoa and Milk, Cocoatina, West India Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Baking Powder, Egg Powder.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row

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AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE,
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.

JEWELLERY.

The Silver and Gold from Paris.
The "KORAN" from Zanzibar, very excellently bound in best leather.
The above articles will be sold at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE
AT
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat, next to Messrs. Pearse and Co., all the remaining surplus stock in trade consisting of mahogany, bentwood, black wood and teakwood household and office furniture, best made Cutch work, Indian and English made silver and gilt bracelets, necklaces, earrings and brooches, one and two lights hanging argand lustres, by Nash, Tucker and other makers, large size panorama balls, handsome velvet Brussels and Cambay carpets, superior silk umbrellas, handsome dinner, dessert and coffee services, superior plated and toughened glassware, rich English and China ladies' fans, China and English wine and tea trays, pier and toilette glasses in gilt and velvet frames, jali-made coir matting, mechanical toys, English made wooden and leather writing desks, albums and scrap albums, table and hanging kerosine lamps, table ornaments, and many other sundry articles, one case of German silver and brass mounted English-made single and double harness ladies' white kid gloves, carpenter tools, Engineer's brass foot-rules of sizes, station pointers, &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

POLO PONIES IN BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1885
1 grey country-bred good polo pony, very good trapper, and back, 5 years old, 13·2, quiet in harness.
1 Brown country-bred pony, 13·2, aged, very good polo pony, played in (3) tournaments.
The property of another gentleman.—
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, near Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, three and four light hanging kerosine lamps, one strong built brougham, one fast trotting grey Arab horse, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Nest," Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. D. HOWARTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th October, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS, POSTS, RAFTERS AND SCANTLINGS

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Hajee Peer Mahomed Ameen—

A quantity of teak logs, posts, rafters and scantlings, also Singapore boards, &c. in lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant-road, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Viennabent furniture, English made wardrobes, two large size pier glasses in gilt frames, hanging chandeliers with shades and lustres, 5, 6 and 7 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, single argand lamps, rich table oleographs, Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the same comprises drawing room tables with and without marble tops, sofa and reclining couches, drawing room chairs, teapoys, writing table, tripod, stands, folding chairs, dressing tables, dressing glasses, lady's davenport, conversation couches, teapoys with marble tops, whatnot, iron bedstead, almirahs with mirror glassdoors, wardrobe, chest of drawers, washhand table, bentwood couches and chairs, children's high chairs, bentwood and lightwood rocking chairs, office chairs, English brass bedsteads, 6 by 6 plated candelbra, large size pier-glasses in gilt frames, wall vases and holders, cane chairs with mirrors, table and hanging lamps, Brussel's carpets, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, mirrors, filight chandeliers, with glass shades, children's perambulators, iron safe, musical box, Japanese cabinet, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF 1st CLASS TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of Moola Adamjee Ebramjee.

Ex Gulf of Suez.

K & Co.—About 35 tons 1st class teak boards and scantlings.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba opposite the Observatory the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong-built light victoria, a strong bay horse, a set of brass mounted single harness, rich table ornaments, handsome China and other flower vases, pictures, rich Brussels carpets, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, gentleman's saddle, &c. The property of T. M. ENGLISH, Esq. the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated hot water curry dishes, handsome cruet stand, ice pitcher, breakfast companion, butter cooler, oval and round waiters, tea and coffee service, sets of fish and fruit knives and forks in cases, iam pot, spoons and forks, tea pot, table candlesticks, table cutlery by Mappins, handsome French-polished carved and plain furniture such as a set of blackwood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, inlaid marble top round table, pier, oval, writing, round and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, folding, reclining, American, office, lady's and Madras pattern arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, drumbwaiter, a set of inlaid drawingroom furniture such as couches, chairs and easychairs, double screen, ladys' writing table, rocking and lady's high chairs, marble top inlaid round teapoys, hatstand, a hand organ, corner toilette stands, glass door books, case bookstand, reclining and sofa couches, iron bedstead complete, double cot, rowan and clothes presses, wardrobe in pieces, handsome almyra with mirror glassdoor, chest of drawers, dressing table with dressing glass, wardrobe with mirror doors, bedroom chairs, handsome China and other flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, clock, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong built victoria,
1 ,, strong bay Horse.
1 set single harness and 1 gentleman's saddle with bridle.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.
The property of another gentleman &c.
1 powerful bay horse going in saddle and harness.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT VADDALLA. NEAR SEWREE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jethabhai Javerchund to sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th October next, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned landed property on account and at the risk of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of November, 1881, and made between the said Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama of the one part and the said Jethabhoy Javerchund of the other part.

All that piece of Tocca land or garden ground called Vaddalla village, with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate near Sewree, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,057 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road leading from Sewree to Vaddalla, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the batty ground of Dewjee Allmatia, and on the south by the batty ground of Joogulbhoy Manordas, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 197 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 53. The property has on it several good mangoe trees and is open to view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darukhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—

Ex. s.s. Chilka and Byculla.

200 tons superior teak scantlings and posts of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of H. A. GEYER, Esq., consisting of a large variety of very rare crotons, stephantis, roses, caladiums, begonias, latreals, ferns, jessamines, &c., most of the tubs are copper bound.

The plants will be on view 4 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anstey Lodge" Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases first-rate pictures, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a handsome English-built four-seated canoe barouche by Rogers, a handsome English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of handsome well-matched grey walers about 15·3, a handsome grey Arab horse, a handsome grey riding horse, sets of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF PRESSES, ENGINE, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c., AT THE SCOTT PRESS, VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 14th November, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of Scott Press at Colaba, by order of Mr. Asaur Veerjee—

5 presses for pressing cotton wool, hemp jute, gunny, &c., by Wren, and Hopkinson; also pumps by Wren and Hopkinson engine by W. J. Galloway, 2 boilers by W. J. Galloway, 2 boilers by Daniel Adamson shaftings, pullies, wheels, &c.

The presses and machinery are in working order and can be inspected and further information obtained on application at the office of Mr Asaur Veerjee in Mody Street or at the office of the Tamakeri Manufacturing Company in Limited in Marine Street, Fort. The above will be sold in separate lots.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 7th October, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames.
By the best artists without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs comprising following subjects :—

Sets of Seasons, Beatrice, By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers, In the Snow, Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scott, Sir Walter Raleigh Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time Courtship Marriage

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH SEPT.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2-30 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 18th September. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Fyrke	Mr G Porthouse
Surgn Genl and Mrs Dallas	Mr Harta Dhai
Mr R Nelson	Mr and Mrs Hollis
Mr and Mrs Keen	Mr Griffith
Mr Bell	Mr Lawrence
Mr Bennett	Mr Hammel
Mr and Mrs Wilson	Mr G A John
Major Heaviside	Mr Measura
Mr J Cummings	Lieut Crook
Mr T Dunn	Mr Hughes

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H Landow	Mr and Miss Bristed
Mr and Mrs Kelcher	Mr Bergier
Mr and Mrs Stuart	Mr Duthoit
Mr and Mrs Speeding	Mr Greaves
Major Stone	Mr Christie
Col Clarke	Mr R Percival
Surgn-Major Davidson	Mr Hart
Mr Bulman	Mr Moore
Mr Chrystal	Mr Rigold
Mr Manson	Mr E Carr
Mr White	Mr Spooner
Mr Bridgeman	Mr Riddle
Mr F Wright	Mr Burgharat
Mr Sandel	Mr T Beatty
Col Munroe	Mr Leadenthorp
Mr Goddard	Col Howes
Mr and Mrs Rowden	Lord Beresford
Mr and Mrs Kearney	

FROM VENICE.

Mr E Rose	Dr and Mrs Kerney
Mr Cox	Mr R Bates
Mr and Miss Bhownaggree	Mr Woodman
Dr Warburg	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to confer a peerage upon Sir Thomas Bateson, M. P., of Belvoir Park, Belfast.

The Queen on Monday attended the funeral of James Bowman, her oldest Highland gamekeeper, who met with a fatal accident last week.

The Prince of Wales reached Elsinore in the Royal yacht Osborne on Monday, and proceeded to Fredensborg by train.

The Princess of Wales, with the King and Queen of Denmark, was present at a State banquet given on Friday at the Castle of Fredensborg, at which the Emperor and Empress of Ru ia were guests.

Lord Salisbury, in acknowledging a resolution passed by the Conservatives of Glasgow, expressed the hope that the Royal Commission on Trade may be of service in ascertaining the causes and helping to mitigate the severity of the existing depression.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived in London on Wednesday evening from Dover, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach spoke on public affairs last night at Cirencester and Sir W. Harcourt at Plymouth.

On Tuesday night Lord Carlingford spoke at a Liberal meeting at Cleveland, and the Marquis of Ripon at a luncheon given in his honour by the Liberals of St. Helen's Lancashire.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting in St. Andrew's-hall, Glasgow, on Tuesday night. He dwelt on the importance of Liberal union, treated the disestablishment of the Scotch Church as not yet within the region of practical politics, and maintained that legislation should first be directed towards increasing the material resources of the poor.

Mr. Plunket, First Commissioner of Works, spoke on public affairs at Gloucester on Wednesday, and emphatically repelled the imputation that the present Government had purchased office by "a Maamtrasna alliance."

Mr. J. Morley, M. P., at a Liberal meeting at Clapton on Wednesday night, sketched the measures which he thought should be brought before the next Parliament, and avowed his readiness to meet the wishes of the Irish people in almost everything short of the dismemberment of the Empire.

At a meeting held on Wednesday at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, the Lord Mayor presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the recall of Sir C. Warren as prejudicial to the political and commercial interests of South Africa.

The proceedings of the Trade Union Congress at Southport closed on Saturday. The delegates adopted, *inter alia*, resolutions in favour of a reform of the land laws and against the opening of museums and art galleries on Sunday.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a subscription at the Mansion-house for the relief of the sufferers from the cholera in Spain.

The 2d battalion of the Coldstreams, the last of the Brigade of Guards returning from Egypt, arrived in London on Friday, and met with an enthusiastic greeting as they marched to Chelsea Barracks.

At Bow-street Police-court on Saturday, and again on Monday, Mr. Vaughan resumed the hearing of evidence in support of the charge of abduction against Rebecca Jarrett and her alleged accomplices. After the examination of the father of the girl Armstrong and that of Inspector Borner and other witnesses, the case was again adjourned till the 28th inst.

The strike at Elswick is now considered virtually over, and the men will return to work in a few days.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon have completed a successful tour in the north of Ireland, being everywhere received with great cordiality, both by the local authorities and the people at large.

At a Nationalist meeting held at Mirringtown, near Wexford, on Sunday, Mr. Biggar and Mr. W. Redmond made violent speeches, urging the people not to hold any intercourse with "land-grabbers," and insisting that the Government ought not to assist in the enforcement of "impossible" rents.

Some signs of a resurgescence of agrarian crime are manifesting themselves in parts of Ireland.

OBITUARY.—Lord Dunnalley; General Sir A. H. Horsfopd, G.C.B.; Dr. W. A. Guy, F.R.S.; General H. E. Doherty, C.B.; Mr. Charles Raikes, C.S.I.; Alderman W. Hunt, of Bath.

At Madrid it is understood that England, in conjunction with other European Powers, has recommended arbitration as the best means of arriving at a settlement honourable to both parties of the dispute as to the Caroline Islands.

The expected Note from the Spanish Government is stated to have arrived at Berlin, and is believed to make ample apologies to Germany for the insults offered to the imperial flag, while at the same time re-asserting the right of Spain to the Carolines.

The electoral campaign in France is being actively pursued by the various political parties.

The delays attending the negotiation between Sir H. Wolff and the Turkish Delegates is attributed partly to the absence of instructions for the latter from the Palace, and partly to the uncertainty as to the Salisbury Cabinet's tenure of office.

It is rumoured at Cairo that the Sultan will send the Grand Vizier on a mission to Egypt.

The reception by the Austrian Emperor of an important deputation from Bosnia and Herzegovina has revived the rumour that the annexation of those provinces is close at hand. The report is, however, regarded as premature.

The cholera continues to diminish in Spain and also in the South of France. The appearance of the epidemic has caused great excitement at Naples and Palermo.

Prince Chang Mong, the adopted son of Tu Duc, has been proclaimed at Hué, with French sanction, as the new King of Annam.

After four abortive attempts the first international yacht match between the Puritan and the Genesta came off at New York on Monday, and was won by the former. In a second and well-contested race on Wednesday, the Puritan again beat her rival by a minute and-a-quarter.

The Indian chief, Big Boar, has been convicted of treason-felony at Regina.

The execution of Riel has been respited pending an appeal to the Privy Council in England.

Sir C. Warren has met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the eastern province of South Africa, and the final settlement of the south-west border of the Transvaal, by which the trade route remains unchanged, gives general satisfaction.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A Martin, B	Surgn-Major J C Nanney, M
Mr M Simpson, B	Major F M Hunter, Bo S C
Mr G S Leonard, B	Brig-Surg W E Cates, Bo
Mr J H Nelson, M C S	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H C E Vernon, B, 1 mo	Lieut E E Forbes, M S C, 4 mo
Mr S M Israel, B, 3 mo	
Mr M Rattray, B, 3 mo	Surg-Major H J Hazlett, M, 61 days
Mr J S Hubbard, B, 6 mo	
Lt-Col E H H Collen, B S C, 31 days	Surg E W Reilly, M, 120 days
	Mr F H E Hart, Bo, 1½ mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G E Manisty, B C S	Mr C E Vining, B
Mr J A Anderson, B C S	Col A Conolly, B S C
Mr R M Valler, B C S	Lt-Col G J Durand, B S C
Mr A Macmillan, B C S	Major the Hon G T Maitland, B S C
Mr D L M MacKay, B C S	
Mr R H Brereton, B C S	Capt A J C Wedderburn, B S C
Mr J W Smyth, B C S	
Mr H W Gibson, B	Lieut J W Cowley, B S C
Mr W H Hardwick, B	Mr G T Egan, M
Mr F B Bryant, B	Lt-Col G H Trevor, M S C
Mr G H List, B	Lieut G A Welman, M S C
Mr E Darlington, B	Mr J D Framjee, Bo
Mr P Grey, B	Sub-Cond R A Willis, Bo

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearlike pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 8, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

THE following is the text of Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto, addressed to the Electors of Midlothian, a telegraphic summary of which we published on the 21st ult :—

I.—INTRODUCTION : PERSONAL INTENTIONS.

Gentlemen,—A change even more extensive, and as I believe, not less safe, than the changes made at former epochs, has now been accomplished in our representative system. It consequently falls to you to express your judgment on the conduct and the work of the expiring Parliament. And it becomes my duty, notwithstanding serious considerations which would lead to an opposite decision, to submit myself to this judgment, by asking a renewal of the trust which you so generously conferred upon me in 1880. I venture to add that I look with cheerfulness to the result of the appeal.

The mention, however, of that year reminds me of the flight of time. It is obviously not possible for me to repeat, in a new Parliament, anything like the labours of the older one. But I am too closely associated with the public proceedings of the last six Sessions to withdraw myself from the acquittal or condemnation which is about to be pronounced.

And the circumstances of the case will, perhaps, excuse me, if I find it necessary now to detain you at greater length than is usual in an Address soliciting re-election.

II.—PARLIAMENT OF 1880. ITS LEGISLATIVE WORK.

In referring to the legislative history of the Parliament of 1880, I do not adopt the language of apology. Even apart from the great subject which has occupied the two last of its six Sessions, it will certainly bear a favourable comparison with former periods and in particular with the Parliament which preceded it.

That was a Parliament composed of "farmers' friends," but it effected no legislation for the farmer in his time of trial. Inheriting at its birth in 1874 a most flourishing finance, it left untouched the Malt Tax, which (except when Tory Governments were in power) Tory orators had always denounced as an intolerable burden; and it passed a measure ostensibly for giving security to farmers in respect to their improvements, which the farmers themselves received with indifference or contempt. But the last Parliament repealed the Malt Tax; substituted for the abortive Act a law giving real security to improvements made by tenants; and also dealt, I believe effectively, in its very first Session with the serious grievance of the occupiers of land from the ravages of ground game.

Apart from the subjects I have mentioned, the Irish Land Act and Arrears Act, the Burials Act, the Bankruptcy and Patents Acts, the valuable, if still incomplete, reform of the Death Duties, the Act for determining the Liability of Employers, the Act for the Localisation of the Army, the Scottish Secretary Act, the important law framed by Sir Henry James for the repression of Corrupt Practices at Elections, both Parliamentary and Municipal, and also commenced, effected, while so much difficulty, in the reform of Procedure, form an honourable record of the determination and ability with which in the teeth of such an amount of obstruction as had never before been exhibited, the House of Commons has laboured in your cause.

III.—ARREARS OF LEGISLATION.

It is too true, indeed, that the public business of this great Empire still remains lamentably in arrear. These arrears include more subjects of importance to the several sections of the country than I can now enumerate. As perhaps the most important portions of the unfulfilled work, I may refer to the subjects of London Government, and of Local Government, generally (in which I include the liquor traffic), and the Land laws. But I say advisedly that with both these subjects we should have been enabled effectually to grapple, had not the Tory Party unhappily deemed it to be a duty to encounter with the most determined opposition our main attempts to improve the Procedure of the House of Commons, and our views in favour of multiplying its working powers by a judicious and extensive system of devolution of business to what are known as Grand Committees. Had that Party been opposed in principle to the efficiency of the House of Commons it could not have pursued its object better than the course it actually took.

IV.—POLICY ABROAD. TREATY OF BERLIN.

Having thus far spoken of the Parliament with reference to domestic affairs I now turn to those which lie beyond the sea. With reference to the several questions which we principally considered in 1879-80, I shall proceed to contrast the position they then held with that which they happily hold at the present time.

At that date, among the many provisions of the Treaty of Berlin which remained unexecuted, there were two which were of paramount importance to the general peace. The territory promised to Montenegro, and the territory virtually promised to Greece, had not been given; and a full and formal title to them, affording a security for any consenting States, whose purposes it might suit, to renew at its pleasure the war in the East of Europe. With the countenance and aid of some of the Powers, we were enabled to obtain the fulfilment of the covenant with Montenegro, and to secure Thessaly for Greece. Other important provisions of the Treaty unhappily still remain a dead letter, but they have not the same immediate connection with the public tranquillity.

V.—AFGHANISTAN, AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

We found Afghanistan broken to pieces, held down only by the might of British arms, and so perilously hostile that it required a force exceeding sixty thousand men to maintain security on the North-Western frontier. Under the late Ministry, that country was restored to unity and independence, in defiance of resolute opposition and motions of censure from the Tories. Forty of the sixty thousand men thus became available for the legitimate military purposes of the Indian Government.

Since that time, there has arisen a controversy with Russia, involving the security of the Indian frontier, for which no party in this country, and a fortiori the Liberal Party is responsible. We shall, as I trust, prosecute that controversy, in the interest and with the assistance of the Afghan Ruler and people, to a happy issue. Need I say how formidable, would have been the obstacles encumbering our path, had we, by a continuance of violence and injustice, driven that brave people into the arms of our opponent?

At the very time when the financial resources of India were thus heavily taxed, and her finances deranged by an expenditure on the Afghan War of 1878 not falling far short of twenty millions, her internal liberties, which we ought carefully and systematically to enlarge, had been invaded by a law, passed with indecent haste, which placed the freedom of her Native Press at the mercy of the Government. This law has been repealed. The Press is again free; and natives of India, as well as other respects enlarged by the wise policy of Lord Ripon, than whom, as every expression of Indian opinion proves, no Viceroy has more ably or more effectually laboured to cement the union between India and the British Crown.

VI.—SOUTH AFRICA.

Not less unfortunate was the position of affairs in South Africa. We had there effected, in violation of our pledges, and in defiance of the fully declared wishes of the people, a forcible incorporation with the Empire of an Independent European Republic, whose inhabitants were resolutely determined to be free. We have been severely condemned because, after supplying military means such as to place beyond doubt the superiority of British power, we refused to prosecute a work of sanguinary subjugation. We pursued a policy that has left the Transvaal free and divested of all hostility; and has averted a warof European and Christian races throughout the South African States which would have been alike menacing to our power and scandalous in the face of civilisation and of Christendom As this has been with our opponents a favourite subject of unmeasured denunciation so I for one hail and reciprocate their challenge; and I hope the nation will give a clear judgment on our refusal to put down liberty by force and on the measures which have brought about the present tranquillity of South Africa.

VII.—EGYPT.

The policy of a foreign intervention in Egyptian affairs of which I have not ceased since 1876 in Parliament and in the press to point out the certain dangers has produced its natural results which the late Administration strove anxiously and incessantly, yet in vain, to avert.

The chief sources of comfort, in reviewing a series of transactions generally painful, are that we have respected, to the utmost of our power, international laws and arrangements; have confined within Egyptian limits troubles which menaced the general peace; have used every administrative effort to support our gallant forces in maintaining the honour of the British arms; have, beyond all doubt, introduced most valuable improvements, too sorely needed, into Egyptian law and government; and, finally, have indicated provisions on a reasonable basis for the future government of Egypt, and the exercise of its legal autonomy, without foreign intervention.

Even preceding topics have been touched but roughly in this Address; still more does the complexity of the Egyptian question defy any attempt to unfold it fully within the limits, even the extended limits which I must observe. But in this slight outline I shall use no language which I am not able to sustain.

Postponing for the moment, with a view to greater clearness, what relates to the Soudan, I affirm that every step which we took in Egypt, down to the time of the operations against Arabi Pacha, in 1882, was the direct consequence of the agreement with France for reciprocal support, and for the maintenance of a Native Government, which had been concluded in 1879 before our accession to office.

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governing country, until the machinery of the House of Commons is amended, and its procedure reformed.

X.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

I am not sure that the views of the country are so clear, and its minds so fully ripened, on the next great subject which I have to mention, that of Local Government. First, it is involved in great intricacy of financial and administrative detail. We are proverbially apt to become careless and remiss about what we have long securely and familiarly held in possession. And, moreover, the position of the question has been seriously damaged by the profuseness of the Tory Party in charging local burdens on the Consolidated Fund, without making due attempts to improve the organisation of local authority, and by centralising measures of which, when in power, they have procured the adoption. I am glad to see that Lord Salisbury has recently spoken in strong terms of the advantages of Local Government; but the opinions of Lord Salisbury have already been in strong contrast, on the great subject of Irish Administration, with more influential opinions of his colleagues in the House of Commons. Even the limits of this Address do not permit me to set out in detail what I think of the weight and mode of this thoroughly unexciting, but as thoroughly vital, subject. I believe it to lie at the root of all our liberties, and of all our aptitudes. It is the instrument of our public education; and it is the guarantee of our political stability. Even in its imperfect development it has been of inestimable value; and it may and should be made to do yet more for us in the future, even than what it has done for us in the past.

In the reform of Local Government the first objects to be aimed at, in my judgment, are to rectify the balance of taxation as between real and personal property, to put an end to the gross injustice of charging upon labour, through the medium of the Consolidated Fund, local burdens which our laws have always wisely treated as incident to property; to relieve the ratepayer, not at the charge of the working population, but wholly or mainly by making over for local purposes, carefully chosen items of taxation; to supply local management with inducements to economy instead of tempting, and almost forcing, it into waste; finally, and most of all, to render the system thoroughly representative and free. The gentry of this country have, especially in the counties, long and with justice been commended for the upright and intelligent discharge of local duty. I am confident that they will continue to enjoy this honourable distinction none the less when our system shall have been placed throughout under effective popular control.

Other questions as to the modes in which Local Government may prudently be applied, and the extent of its attributions, will doubtless arise for consideration when the primary work shall have been accomplished. But I would only observe that this subject furnishes the medium, through which we may most reasonably look for an effectual adjustment of the laws relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors.

XI.—LAND.

The next of the important subjects which I have presumed to name is the reform of the laws relating to land. I shall treat it, as I have treated Local Government, without any attempt to embrace all the topics which may be usefully or legitimately raised in regard to it. I shall only touch on those parts of the question which I hope may be found mature for very early handling by the Liberal Party. Belonging to a school which has much faith in economic laws, I disapprove of interference with them by entails, to which I am still more opposed on social and moral grounds. My desire is both to maintain freedom of bequest, and to establish freedom of possession as our future system; and also to deal freely with the transfer of land, the registration of land, the taxation of land during life and upon death, and the custom of primogeniture as it now exists in cases of intestacy. I shall rejoice if the means thus to be provided, or other means in themselves commendable, shall lead to a close connection between the nation and the soil, through a large extension in the numbers of those directly interested in its possession and its produce, but most of all in the proprietorship of their own dwellings.

The balance of taxation as between movable and immovable property, and still more as between property and labour, should be carefully watched, and should be adjusted, when occasion offers, with a scrupulousness which was unhappily too little observed at the time when property had the absolute command of Parliamentary action. But as to the fundamental principles which make property secure, they will, I believe, be upheld among us, whether in the near or the more distant future, with the same courage and integrity as will our liberties, of which, indeed, they form an essential part.

XII.—REGISTRATION.

I shall only say a very few words upon the fourth of the subjects I have named, that of Registration; for I have still many topics to touch on.

The law has fixed the qualification of voters in the three Kingdoms. But the possession of the qualification has to be established in the case of each individual before he can vote. After this has been done, his name is placed upon the authenticated list, which we term the Register. The machinery conditions under which he thus comes into practical possession of his title require to be re-considered, and the whole subject demands a review, in order that this essential process, the completeness of the late Reform Act, may be carried through with certainty, simplicity, and the smallest possibly expenditure of personal labour and of money.

XIII.—CONDITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

I have already named four legislative subjects of moment which have reached a state of maturity. Upon each and all of them, with a reasonable freedom as to details, I believe that the Liberal Party is generally and firmly united. They are in basis

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

INFLUENCED, no doubt, by the weakness in Exchange on this side, Bar Silver in London yesterday was 1-16d. easier yesterday, and in sympathy 4 per cent. Rupee Paper comes ¼ lower at £74⅛. In 4½ per cent., however, no change is reported, and the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan has improved ¼. French Rentes are ⅛ lower, Consols remain unchanged at 99⅞.

In the London Produce markets no change of any kind is reported.

Piece-goods in Manchester keep firm, as also does Cotton in Liverpool. The sales yesterday were again 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and Americans show an advance of 1-16d. on the spot, 3-64d. in arrivals. From New York ready Cotton is reported unchanged, while futures are 17 points higher at 10·07 cents. per lb. for February. The receipts at the ports give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' receipts	40,000	41,000	49,000
Three days'	64,000	64,000	76,000
Total since 1st September ..	498,000	486,000	559,000

Private advices both from Liverpool and the Continent continue devoid of anything indicative of new business, and the market here accordingly reflects none of the firmness reported from home. Old cotton is dearer certainly, Rs. 197 to Rs. 199 per candy being asked for Wudwan and Dhollera only strict fully good fair in class, and the mills are compelled, in the absence of supplies, to pay these rates, but exporters cannot touch old stuff at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per candy of sellers' figures, and for new crop are mostly in receipt of limits about Rs. 5 under what would be business [illegible] Operators will rapidly come nearer each [illegible] supplies begin to come in, but the other [illegible] existing discrepancy [illegible] longer short of Surats [illegible] calculated upon. The following are to-day's rates for new crops here, as near as they can be quoted :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	
Bengals....Jan.	160	167	174	sellers rates.
Dec.	161-2	168	175	do.
Omras ..March	188-189			
Broach	216-217			
Dholleras..April	190	Bhow. 191		

WHEAT has been firmer again to-day by as ¼ to ½ per cwt., and supplies being comparatively light buyers have had to pay the advance. Business has been done to some extent in No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-11-9, and for No. 1 White Pessy we quote Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4 per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed is decidedly quieter, and sellers show more anxiety to do business, but in the existing position of freights exporters seem quite out of the market. Rapeseed is quiet, with nothing doing.

FREIGHTS we should call steady but quiet. The s.s. Accomac has been fixed for Liverpool at 23s. new scale, and for November loading steamers are to be had at 23s. 9d. open charter.

EXCHANGE.—The market has ruled very quiet to-day, and rates are unchanged all round ; nor is there any extent of business doing. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 5-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6 11-32d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been flat rather, and quite wanting in speculative movement. Business is said to have been done in Fours ready at Rs. 97⅝ and 9-16, but at the close Rs. 97½ is the rate quoted. Fours-and-a half are rather weaker at Rs. 98¼.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills have scarcely been so active as yesterday, and in many cases rates are reduced by Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading have advanced to Rs. 3,665. Port Cannings are down to Rs. 322. Bapty Bros., Ld., have declined to Rs. 40 premium.

A telegram to the *Times* from Philadelphia conveys an interesting piece of news re the silver question. On the 15th September a Cabinet Council was held at Washington to consider this subject, and the *Times'* correspondent says that both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend Congress to stop the coining of silver dollars. The leading "silver men" say that no absolute repeal of the present coinage law can pass Congress. Efforts will be made to frame a measure of compromise, for which purpose Representative Warner, of Ohio, a "silver advocate," has been summoned to Washington.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	720½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	815
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	820x 587½
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	258
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	105x

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30·	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manfg. Co....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	315
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. .	1,800	1,00·	1,0··	Rs. 30	715
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	..	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00·	Rs. 30	900
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld..	2,750	200	2··	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5··	Rs. 40	740
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	735
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	60·
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,0··	Rs. 30	635
City of Bombay.....	600	1,00	1,000	..	845
D. Spinning	3,000	2,··	2,0··	..	217½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,0··	1,··	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	5··	5··	Rs. 25	720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,··	1,0··	25	635
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	5,000	50	5··	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,0··	..	200
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,··	Rs. 40	820
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,··	1,··	Rs. 50	1,100
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	50	Rs. 20	42
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	968	1,000	1,··	..	970
James Greaves Mills.	100	50	40	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34·	5··	5··	Rs. 40	55·
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	1,0··	Rs 30	1,067½
Khandesh	750	1,··	1,··	Rs 30	870
Khatao Mackanjee ...	1,000	1,··	1,··	Rs. 40	885
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,·	1,·	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,00	1,·	160	2,450
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,·	Rs. 35	615
Manockjee Petit's....	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,070
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	2·	Rs. 2	2·2½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,0·	Rs. 50	1,450
National Spinning...	600	1,00	1,00	..	600
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,·	1,·	Rs. 30	935
Oriental	9,720		400	40 Rs. 1·	137½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500				
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00·		250	250 62	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250		500	500 ..	140
Queen Spinning.....	800		1,00·	1,··	800
Ripon.....	641		1,··	1,00 Rs. 5·	725
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,50·		1,0··	1,00 Rs. 70	1,500
Shoiapore Mills	678		1,··	1,00 Rs. 30	1,300
Soondercas			500	50 Rs. 2·	600
Southern India S. & W. Co.			250	25 Rs. 10	400
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					700

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MORSE—September 30, at Perranporth, Cornwall, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Morse, of a son.

ADEN.

BIRTH.

THYNE—September 23, at Aden, the wife of Captain W. K. Thyne, I. M., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1885.

THE results of the elections in France, so far as they are known, show how peculiarly true it is of French politics that the unexpected always happens. Some very confident predictions have been made regarding the issue, but a striking Conservative success seems to have entered into no one's reckoning. How large the success is we shall not know until the second ballottings are over next week ; but as the contest stands the Conservatives are in a majority of twenty-four, or to state their success in another way, they have gained no fewer than ninety-three seats. Next Sunday's ballottings may modify the relative position of the two parties, but it may be questioned if it will substantially improve the position of the Republicans. The ultimate result may be bad for France—worse, we fear, than would have been the success of the Republicans whose extravagances and follies have driven France into the arms of that distracted and divided party which on the day of election calls itself Conservative, but on the morrow separates itself into its component factions—Bonapartist, Orleanist, Legitimist, and Republicans who distrust the Republic yet fear to associate themselves with a Monarchy. We should expect—unless there is some one in their midst who has inherited the prudence and the circumspection of M. Thiers—that the majority will make use of their success by endeavouring to repeal the clause in the Constitution which prohibits the form of Government being brought under Parliamentary discussion. Old ambitions will be revived, old intrigues resumed, and *carte blanche* will be taken by Royalists of all colours to carry on a propaganda for a restoration in the interest of their respective causes. This we should expect, unless the constituencies have been careful to declare that they have called the Conservatives to power with no other intention than to put an end to foolish adventures abroad and to extravagance and incompetence at home. A Conservative victory in France may [illegible] than an assertion in that sense of the practical good sense of the rural constituencies and of the *bourgeoisie*. If it is nothing more than that, and if the Duc de Broglie can persuade himself so to regard it, and to use it, France may profit by it. But the more likely issue seems to be a return to the dangerous indefiniteness of the two years which succeeded the fall of M. Thiers, the régime of a Republic without Republicans—a Republic served by Monarchists intriguing to bring about its dissolution and to prepare the way for the installation of a Monarchy. This sudden turn in affairs makes it exceedingly difficult to look far ahead in French politics. France, however, has provided a startling electoral surprise in October. Has England one in store for November ?

WE have already demonstrated that though there are unhappily twenty-one millions of widows in India, their existence is not due to a religious disability imposed by a tyrannical priesthood, and the selfish bigotry of leaders of the Hindu community. A great advance will have been made when those who are anxious to effect a desirable reform understand exactly the nature of the problem with which they have to deal, and the ground is cleared of wind-mills at which it is futile to tilt. The figures we have quoted show that of the twenty-one millions of widows, four millions are Mahomedans who are not subject to any religious disability whatever in regard to re-marriage. The percentage of widows of all ages to the total Mahomedan population is eight, while that of Hindu widows is nine. Of all other religions it is eight—the same as that of Moslem widowhood. We gave the number of women who suffered from enforced widowhood at one million. We are informed that, when the figures are sifted, it will be found that the number really does not exceed 712,655. This figure is arrived at by calculations which it is not necessary to give here. It may be stated, in brief, that if the Brahmin and Rajput population of nearly twenty-one millions be taken, it will be found that the percentage of widows of all ages will amount amongst them to twelve-and-a-half per cent. The total Hindu population, excluding Brahmins and Rajputs, amounts to 167,283,889, of whom a little more than thirteen millions and a half are widows—eight per cent. on the whole. It will thus be seen that it is the high number of the widows amongst the Brahmins and Rajputs, by whom alone re-marriage is prohibited, which swells the average percentage from the eight of the Mussulman and the other religions to nine amongst the Hindus as a whole. The pernicious example set by the Brahmins has been too faithfully followed by certain castes who have worked their way to wealth and social position. It has also influenced, more or less, the usage of those amongst other castes and religions, including the Mahomedans, and even the native Christians, who all alike have come to regard the re-marriage of widows as incompatible with the respectability of people in a good position. The Parsees have not escaped this influence, and though re-marriage is not prohibited amongst them, it is rarely practised.

The first thing to be done to meet this condition of things is to bring a moral pressure to bear upon the more enlightened and progressive of the Brahmin community, with a view to their re-considering the authority of the sanctions for infant marriage and for the prohibition of re-marriage even in the case of children who have never entered their child-husband's house. If they are prepared with arguments to show that the sum of happiness in their own community is increased by either practice, which entails upon their own daughters and sisters a greater possibility of suffering than falls to any other caste in the country, then they will be entitled to pursue the tenour of their way, without giving much thought to the sorrow which their example, when followed, entails upon the imitative castes which endeavour to rival the Brahmin in this respect. Mr. McIver, of Madras, has shown that of every fifteen Brahmin women of all ages, three are not yet married, seven are married, and five are widows—widows past remedy. There are fifty per cent. more widows among the Brahmins than among other castes, and Mr. McIver attributes this fact to the greater extent to which infant marriages occur amongst Brahmins as compared with the other castes. He holds that a third, if not a larger proportion, of Brahmin widows are widows owing to the system of child-marriages, such marriages taking place for the most part between the ages of six and seven. Nearly all are married before they are ten. He maintains, on apparently good grounds, that if the Brahmins countenanced infant marriages only to the extent usual amongst other castes, there would be nearly 60,000 fewer unhappy Brahmin widows than there are. There are 80,000 Brahmin widows under twenty, and Brahmin custom is responsible for three-fourths of this. The extent of the malady amongst the Brahmins is the more remarkable and the more inexcusable when we find that, as Mr. Drysdale, of the Central Provinces, points out, the proportion of widows amongst the Hindus at large is less than that which prevails in the Mussulman population. The percentage of widows amongst Mahomedan females between 25 and 29 amounts to eighty-five, and of the same between the ages of 30 and 39, it amounts to one hundred and ninety-four, while the Hindu figures for the percentages of the same ages are sixty-five and one hundred and fifty-two. Mr. Drysdale attributes, strangely enough at first sight, to Brahmin influence and example the general prejudice against marrying a widow which prevails amongst Mahomedans and men of respectable position in provincial native society, the Mahomedans generally ranking high in social status. It surely ought to be possible to appeal successfully to the self-respect of the Mussulman community, and get them to repudiate the unfortunate example set them by the Brahmins which they have unthinkingly followed.

It is useless, however, to ignore the considerations which show that if the Brahmins were to be converted from their mistaken views in regard to infant marriage and widow re-marriage, and if the rest of the community, Hindu and Moslem, were to abandon their acquired repugnance to marrying widows, the reduction in the mass of widowhood in India would after all be quite inconsiderable. The husbands required are not to be found. There are so many widows because there are so many wives in India. Multitudes of women who in England would never find husbands are here married as a part of the routine of life, and hence the certainty of an immense number of widows for whom re-marriage from the nature of things is almost out of the question. In England, says Mr. White, speaking of the "conjugal condition" of the North-West Provinces, more than one-fourth of the men are unmarried ; but in the North-West Provinces less than an eighth of the men are single. Among the females in those Provinces not one in a hundred remains unmarried ; in England one out of every four is a spinster. Of one hundred women between twenty and forty, one will be unmarried in the North-West Provinces and thirty-seven in England —disregarding fractions ; eighty-eight will be married in the one country, and only fifty-nine in the other. As a matter of course, there will be nearly eleven widows in this country, when there are scarcely three in England. But the proportion of the single women to the married in England is far heavier than it is in India. In other words, a greater proportion of women have to dread not being married at all in England than have to dread being widows in India, the percentage in the one case being thirty-seven and in the other ten. Mr. White says that "the conjugal condition in the North-West, as indicated by the proportion of the women between twenty and forty who have husbands living, is very much more favourable to a high birth-rate than is that of the people of England." No Malthusian would regard this statement as to the credit of India; but inasmuch as it is incontestably true, it cannot be said that the burden of Indian widowhood is more onerous to the women of India than are the conditions which press upon the women of England. The fate of the twenty-one millions of widows in this country is sad enough, but it has been said that it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. That is the chief consolation which can be given to the great bulk of the victims of an untoward fate. That the severity of their destiny can be mitigated in many respects no candid observer can doubt. The grief of the widow should not be needlessly aggravated by the usages inherited from times less refined and considerate than this age, when milder manners, based on respect for individual rights and happiness, have done so much to assuage the sorrows which are inseparable from the lot of humanity in every country. The Brahmins, upon whom the responsibility rests of systematising the martyrdom of their sisters and daughters, will not prove themselves worthy of the culture which they are securing in the colleges almost as a monopoly, if they do not themselves institute the needed reform. Public opinion will not hold them guiltless if they shrink from the fulfilment of the duty of making a great reparation. Apathy on their part will give the initiative in the inevitable work of rehabilitation to men of other castes and creeds.

THE Honours Gazette for the recent campaign in the Soudan has been very severely criticised for the inadequacy of the recognition which it gives to the services rendered by the Indian Contingent—a fact, by the way, which ought to stir up the people of Bombay to give to the troops who are shortly to land here from Suakim a reception worthy of the Indian Army, and worthy of the service which it has lately rendered to the Empire. But no department has so much reason to complain as the Indian Medical Service, which has been all but entirely ignored in the attempt of the authorities to recognise the merits of the work done in the campaign. As a matter of fact, only one Indian Medical Officer has been mentioned, he being the principal medical officer, whom it would have been deemed a deliberate insult to the service to pass over, and in gazetting whom the Horse Guards have paid a compliment little more than perfunctory. It was at first thought that a supplementary gazette might remedy the injustice, but nothing of the kind has been done or is now likely to be done, and the members of the Indian Medical Service will see if they must accept it as a settled thing that they must work as loyally and as devotedly as others, without receiving the recognitions of merit that are so freely showered elsewhere. For there has been no niggardliness in the distribution of honours and rewards amongst British medical officers. No fewer than twenty-nine of these have been decorated with a Companionship of the Bath, promoted, or mentioned in despatches. Yet the work and the merits were not all on the side of the British Medical Service, as the rewards are to be. We believe it to be literally true that without the help of the Indian Medical Service the British troops could not have taken the field at Suakim. Surgeon-Major Bousfield, we have been told by a Bombay officer who was present, lent the medical department with the English forces about fifty dhoolies and 250 men fully equipped in order to enable them to go into action at Hasheen, their transport not having arrived in time. And it cannot be because their work was light that the Indian medicals were ignored. We believe it to be strictly true that they had five times as many wounded and *hors de combat* after each engagement as the British force had at both Hasheen and Tamai. Moreover, in the quality of the men sent from India and from England respectively no excuse for the invidious distinction that has been drawn between the two services can be found. Four very senior medical officers accompanied the Indian Contingent, and all did their work, arduous and trying as it was, to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. Yet not one of them has been named in any way in the Gazette. On the other hand, several very junior members of the British Medical Service have been posted as surgeon-majors, while many surgeon-majors have been made brigade-surgeons. Why this invidious distinction has been drawn between men who shared in a common peril and in common exertions we are at a loss to explain, except by the almost fixed principle that the home authorities cling to, that the claims of an Indian service are inferior to those of a British service. This is not the way to encourage those who are called to serve the Empire in perilous undertakings, or to increase the prestige of a service in which prestige must go far to promote efficiency and devotion to duty. If distinctions of this kind are to be always drawn between the British and the Indian services, the Government should take measures for formally proclaiming the fact, so that there may be no mistake as to the conditions on which men enter the service. We suppose that the mistake is now past remedy, but it would be well if the heads of the service —the Surgeons-General of each Presidency—would take steps to inform the Government of the disappointment and discontent that prevail on the subject throughout their Department.

THE entertainment which is to be given to Sir Frank Souter, Kt.,C.S.I., by the leading members of the native community, has been fixed for Wednesday evening next, at Davr Hall. The proposal thus to demonstrate, before his departure for England, the widespread esteem in which Sir Frank Souter is held has been very cordially taken up.

THE overwhelming defeat of the French Ministry at the elections, and the probable advent of a Conservative Ministry to office, has a direct interest for India. There is no doubt that the Republicans owe their defeat mainly to the costliness and the non-success of the colonial enterprises to which they have committed the country, and Sunday's elections declare that France is tired of this sort of thing. We should expect, therefore, to hear that whatever designs the French Foreign Office may have entertained in regard, to Upper Burmah will be abandoned, and that the French factor in the Burmese problem will be promptly eliminated.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

I HAVE only returned home this morning from Ireland, having called in at Stratford-on-Avon and Kenilworth on my way back, and I count myself fortunate in arriving just in time to read Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, which is published in full in the first edition of the *Evening Standard*. The late Prime Minister's address to his constituents is a document of portentous length, dealing with both the past and the future. It is studiously moderate in tone, and breathes throughout that spirit of moral purity and magnanimous policy which Mr. Gladstone knows so well how to assume, though he is in reality the most unscrupulous of Parliamentary intriguers. The address may be divided into two parts : the first is an elaborate apology for the misdeeds of the late Government, the second is an exhortation to the constituencies to give the Liberals another trial. It is disappointing to find that Mr. Gladstone has nothing new to say about the failures of his administration. One would have thought that, during his trip to Norway and back, he might have thought of some better argument than the stale excuse that all his misfortunes were brought upon him by his own conscientious attempts to preserve the continuity of England's foreign policy by following up, reluctantly and with many protests, the adventurous action of Lord Beaconsfield in thrusting English intervention on foreign States. Especially, he says, was this the case in Egypt, where Arabi's rebellion arose directly out of the establishment of the Anglo-French condominium. Mr. Gladstone will not see, or, seeing, he shirks trying to answer the objection that it is not his policy in Egypt which anybody finds fault with, but his imbecile incapacity to carry out any policy at all. The Conservative party does not shrink for a moment from asserting that the military enterprises in the Soudan ought never to have been undertaken unless England was determined to establish order instead of anarchy in that country, and it is quite clear, from the collapse of the rebellion which has taken place since General Graham's and Lord Wolseley's victories, that Mr. Gladstone grossly exaggerates the difficulties attending a march to Khartoum, when he describes such an undertaking as the most formidable the British army could possibly have undertaken. There can be no reasonable doubt that, had Lord Wolseley's advice been acted upon, Khartoum might have been recaptured with the greatest ease before the end of this year. Again, it is much to be regretted, in the public interest, that Mr. Gladstone should have committed himself, as he does in this manifesto, to the re-assertion of the doctrine which it was his besetting sin to preach in season and out of season while he was in power, that the English Government ought to evacuate Egypt unconditionally and without delay. Most of our difficulties in Egypt have been caused by the inopportune blurting out at critical moments of Mr. Gladstone's inflexible determination to bring the troops away. The English nation is firmly resolved that its troops shall not be withdrawn till its interests are secured by the formation of a strong and independent native Government. It was the distrust felt of the Liberal Ministry's power and will to attain this end which led to the desertion of the Whigs in the division on the Budget ; and Mr. Gladstone wofully deceives himself when he imagines that his administration was overthrown by an unprincipled coalition of Tories and Home Rulers ; for, if his own followers had stood by him, he might have vanquished any combination of his nominal enemies. In fact, he altogether omits to explain how it happened that, in a Parliament which had been chosen to conciliate Ireland and give this country a satisfactory foreign policy, he completely failed to please either the Whigs or the Parnellites. All this, however, is an old story. Henceforth attention will be concentrated, not on Mr. Gladstone's references to the past, but on his new programme. Let me say at once that this is of a character to satisfy all moderate men. Nothing is more remarkable about the second part of the manifesto than its studiously unaggressive character. There is nothing in it to make a Radical's pulse beat faster even for a moment, nothing of the spirit of enthusiastic pugnacity which animated all the speeches of the Midlothian campaign. Several times Mr. Gladstone lets us catch a glimpse of his intense weariness of public affairs and longing for repose. He speaks as if he were detached from party life, and could observe, with a languid interest, the progress of controversies in the issue of which he can, in the natural course of things, hardly have any personal interest. Eager Radicals will be completely taken aback by his lukewarmness, one might even say by his Conservatism, on such questions as free land, free education, and disestablishment. He distinctly refuses to be their leader in putting in force what is now known as the Radical programme. He thinks that disestablishment may become a question of practical politics hereafter, but not in the lifetime of the new Parliament ; and he urges that the Church has grown so strong, and its influence is extending so widely from year to year, that it can flourish without State aid. It seems a strange argument that the stronger the Church gets the stronger becomes the plea for disestablishment ; but evidently Mr. Gladstone's prognostication disposes of itself ; for, as he maintains that disestablishment can only be effected when the nation is thoroughly convinced it is necessary, obviously this state of things can never arise with a Church of increasing popularity. The cry for disestablishment was always political rather than religious. It was prompted, not by antipathy to the articles of faith of the English Church, with which Nonconformists have not much fault to find, but by the resentment of Dissenters at being denied equal rights of citizenship with Churchmen. This grievance has long been redressed, with the result that there is very little energy in Dissent now. The agitation against the Church is, on Mr. Gladstone's own showing, dying out, and ten years hence it will be heard of no more. Mr. Gladstone shows a judicious reserve in declining to support the cry for free education, and, as to free land, he simply declares himself in favour of Mr. Bright's old and harmless proposals for abolishing the law of entail and the custom of primogeniture, and does not give the slightest countenance to wild theories which have for their root a denial of the right of private property in land. With regard, indeed, to the creation of peasant farming under State control he is quite as strong a Conservative as Sir Michael Beach.

On the Irish question Mr. Gladstone has much to say. He declares emphatically in favour of the maintenance of the Union. I am glad to say that on this subject the Chancellor of the Exchequer has now spoken out plainly for the Conservative party, so that all English politicians are pledged to oppose Mr. Parnell's demand. Mr. Gladstone speaks vaguely and in general terms about conceding to Ireland the utmost amount of self-government consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire ; but how to define those limits is the rub. What powers can you safely concede to people who are so fanatically hostile to English influence that a few days ago the *Freeman's Journal* actually recommended Town Councils and Boards of Guardians not to grant any appointments in Ireland to men who spoke English with an English accent ? Sir Michael Beach repudiates Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of National Councils as certain to lead to the usurpation by Mr. Parnell's followers of Parliamentary powers ; and indeed it appears as if Mr. Chamberlain were bent on trying to revive a system analogous to that of the Heptarchy. There is much talk just now about the blessings of local government and the necessity of making it more popular. But what the Empire really wants at the present moment is a more vigorous control at the head-quarters of Imperial administration. How can this be secured it the Houses at Westminster are checked at all points by National Councils ?

Mr. Gladstone's pronouncement about the House of Lords is amusingly cautious. He would like to see the House reformed and strengthened, provided only it could be kept from identifying itself with the Tory party ; but he will not accept the Radical creed that hereditary legislators are an abomination, and he has the courage to say that he hopes, when the House is reconstructed, "a reasonable share of power may be allowed, under wise conditions, to the principle of birth." Such is the essence of this remarkable manifesto, which certainly does not supply the craving of the Radicals for a stimulating cry to go to the country with. In fact, it is just such a milk-and-water performance as Mr. Chamberlain sneered at when he said that, if he went to Scotland with Lord Hartington's programme, he would be hooted, and deservedly hooted, off every platform. Mr. Gladstone has certainly given his voice on the side of the Whigs this time. Possibly, if it be not a crime to hint that he is capable of envy, he has begun to grow slightly jealous of the increasing influence of Mr. Chamberlain.

In all the Liberal speeches that are made, and conspicuously in Mr. Gladstone's carefully written manifesto, there is a most significant determination on the part of the leaders to say not a word about the existing depression of trade, which everybody is thinking about. This attempt to boycott the inquiry into the commercial and monetary systems of England will do the Liberal party the greatest possible harm at the coming election. I am glad to find that in all parts of the country, and particularly in the manufacturing districts even the intricate currency question is beginning to be seriously discussed. The unprecedented fall in silver, and the complete demoralisation of the silver market, have perplexed and annoyed those mono-metallists who have always assured us that, if we would only wait, the market would re-adjust itself. The *Times'* City editor is obliged now to confess that silver has fallen so low in value because the supply is greater than the demand, and that this is the case in consequence of an artificial restriction of the coinage of silver by Continental Governments. The fall has been made more rapid through apprehensions felt as to the possible repeal by the United States Government of the Bland Silver Bill. How can it possibly be argued that the removal of those artificial restrictions which would restore a fixed proportion between the standard values of silver and gold is not an object worthy to be aimed at by a great commercial Power ? The chance that the Bland Bill will be repealed, and the exchangeable value of the rupee thereby driven down to a shilling, paralyzes the whole trade of Lancashire, and prevents the revival which would put an end to such lamentable strikes as that which is now causing much wide-spread suffering at Oldham.

The dispute between Germany and Spain as to the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands seems to have passed out of the acute stage ; but Prince Bismarck has clearly made a mistake this time in developing what he calls his colonial policy. The Germans will soon begin to grumble when they find out what expensive trifles colonial possessions such as Germany can acquire may become. They carried on a much safer and more profitable game when they availed themselves of the shelter of the British flag to undermine British commerce.

J. M. M.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE second ties in the current Tournament were played off yesterday evening, commencing punctually at half-past four. At one time it looked very much as if a burst of rain would prevent play at all ; but happily there was no interference of this sort, and the Royal Artillery and Secunderabad teams were able to play their game uninterruptedly. The game throughout was most one-sided, the Gunners being better mounted and more proficient in play than their opponents, who, in spite of what must have been patent to them, namely, that they were inferior in quadrupeds, persisted in all-round tactics which tried their ponies, and which took much of the interest off the game by leading to a frequency of hits over the side boundary lines. The stand made by the losers was nevertheless very plucky and resolute, or the victors would have scored many more goals, Savile and Richardson playing up like "bricks," and Aldworth and Arbuthnot doing their utmost to stem the misfortunes which assailed them. But in the face of such superior players, comparatively speaking, as all the Royal Artillery men were—especially Sergeant-Major Wark—Secunderabad's most strenuous efforts were useless, and its team was beaten by 4 goals to 1. A word or two for Sergeant-Major Wark. The all round-game became pretty general when both teams, in consequence of the Secunderabad representative's incessant adoption of it, but when Wark got on the ball, he at once altered this state of affairs, with the result that he was continually making brilliant runs, many of which were very nearly productive of goals, and three of which were quite so. It was a pleasure to see his play. He was far and away the best on the field, because he was so certain in his strokes and played so straight a game ; and then we would bracket Lloyd and Hanwell for the next place in order of merit.

1st Round.

The Gunners having won choice of goals, selected that nearest to the Gymkhana Pavilion, and on fencing for first blow, secured it. Wark was immediately to the front, and made a fine run for his side ; but Richardson and Arbuthnot followed suit for Secunderabad, and the play was even. Then ensued as "ragged" play as is conceivable amongst representative players, and continued for nearly the whole of this bout ; but towards the close the players settled down seriously to their work, and Aldworth, Savile, and Richardson played well for their side, while Wark and Hanwell were equally conspicuous for theirs. Lloyd towards the end came to the front, and carrying the ball forward with a succession of clean strokes and hard riding, got into very close proximity to the Secunderabad goal. From here, after the ball was carried a third of the way down the ground, it was hit out of the side boundary just as the bell rang, and the round was unproductive of any result.

2nd Round.

On resuming play, there was a close struggle in the centre of the

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMAH.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE BURMESE MINISTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 6.

A Thayetmyo private letter published in the *Rangoon Gazette* says that the departure of the French Consul from Mandalay was owing to a hint from the Burmese Government.

M. Garanger, a Frenchman, who obtained some mining concessions at Mandalay some months ago, has returned.

The Burmese Ministers are said to be quarrelling amongst themselves, some supporting the French alliance, whilst a minority, who are afraid to speak their minds, are said to be in favour of the re-establishment of a British Political Agency.

If the Government would but choose some policy, and stick to it, Colonel Sladen, with 400 blue-jackets from Rangoon, could settle the business in a fortnight, most likely without bloodshed.

The *Gazette* adds :—"This would be a pleasant termination of Colonel Sladen's distinguished Indian career, to revisit Mandalay as British High Commissioner to restore British influence and trade and to re-establish order there. As long as Colonel Sladen was Political Agent there, the late King made no grave mistakes. His small errors and trade interferences are forgotten amidst the massacres, the monopolies, the injustice, and the crimes of his successor. Colonel Sladen's name is still mentioned in Upper Burmah with respect."

ANOTHER MILITARY OUTRAGE.

A LITTLE GIRL SHOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 6.

A military tragedy occurred here to-day in the compound of the officers' mess, 1st Madras Cavalry. A native trooper of this corps, being charged with some trivial offence, was brought before the commandant at orderly-room. On being reprimanded, he returned to the lines, and came back to the commandant's house armed with his carbine. He saw Colonel Cherry, fired, and missed. The colonel then entered his bungalow, and bringing out a fowling-piece, he gave the trooper a dose of shot in the shins. The man bolted, and made for the mess compound, where he took up his position under a tree, and lying in the prone position opened fire on all around. He fired at Lieutenant Thring, and missed. Great excitement ensued, and several troopers of the corps turned out, armed, and opened fire on him. He was at last shot through the right lung by Farrier Carter.

It was found afterwards that the man had secured 75 rounds of ball cartridge from his comrades' pouches.

One little girl was killed by a stray bullet from his rifle. She was standing in the verandah of a house situated about one thousand yards from the mess when the bullet struck her in the neck, and passed through, killing her on the spot.

Colonel Parsons, the second-in-command, had a narrow escape.

The murderer was a Mahratha by caste, and a young soldier. Had he been cool and not excited, he might have used his large stock of cartridges with terrible results.

CONCERT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 6.

Signorina Marchette's concert this evening was very successful. The house was crowed, Lord and Lady Reay, Sir John Ross, and numerous others being present. Miss Stewart's violin playing was much admired, as were Miss Branson's elocutionary efforts and Miss Murray's singing. The signorina sang in a manner seldom heard in Poona.

THE MADRAS COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 6.

The Tew court-martial was resumed to-day.

Mr. Norton filed eight letters and testimonials to the prisoner's character. He addressed the court at great length on his behalf. The trial, he said, was not an ordinary one. The prisoner's honour was at stake. Major Tew was under the disadvantage of having to rely on his own uncorroborated statement. Mr. Norton referred to the prisoner's past character, and the esteem of his brother officers. He admitted that the prosecution had been fairly conducted. Regarding the charges Mr. Norton submitted that the prosecution should prove that the prisoner acted fraudulently. Nobody had been defrauded. The prisoner's accounts went wrong through circumstances from which he could not extricate himself, and his difficulties did not begin through fraud. Mr. Norton alluded with warmth to the inconceivable folly and carelessness of the Pay Examiners Department. The prisoner remitted large sums to the War Office on account of disallowances. These sums were taken from the assignment money. The paymaster knew this so did the commanding officer. The prisoner was entitled to so use that money. He therefore threw back the charges to the Pay Examiner. Major Tew sent home Rs. 14,7000, which formed part of the money he was charged with misappropriating. He never touched a shilling of it. The second charge was only a matter of account. There was no legal evidence to support the seventh charge, and it should be withdrawn. The prisoner first wrote the figures "4,000" and then on wring the cheque thought that the amount was insufficient as the regiment was going to Burmah. He therefore wrote "Rs. 10,000" and forgot to alter the counterfoil. The prisoner had assisted the prosecution by admitting every signature. Captain Thackwell's evidence was *nil*, as he showed animus against the prisoner. If the prisoner was convicted it should not be for fraud. Counsel referred to the prisoner's antecedents and good character and reminded them of his present miserable condition.

Mr. Branson replied for the prosecution, and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

Sergeant Duncan was the first witness for the defence. Colonel Winsloe was the next. He said he had known the prisoner for twenty years, and always as an honourable man and good officer. He did not remember the prisoner making any statement to him about the deficit in his balance. Witness adhered to the terms of his testimonials to the prisoner. He did not swear that the prisoner made no statement, but did not recollect the prisoner's explanation. The prisoner was not a rich man, but he never lived extravagantly. The officers of the regiment had started a subscription at Secunderabad to cover the prisoner's deficiency. The witness always signed a cheque and its counterfoil together.

In cross-examination the witness said the prisoner never informed him of the alteration in the counterfoil. He did not recollect the prisoner explaining the alteration. He had on several occasions tried to find out the reason of the prisoner's deficit, but had never succeeded. It was the witness's duty to see the deficit settled, but he was no accountant. Rs. 12,000 had been borrowed from Messrs. Grindlay and Company on the joint secretary of the officers of the regiment, which sum lay in the Bank at Secunderabad for several months to the witness's credit, but was returned, as an impression was formed that the using of this money would not have the effect of staying proceedings and saving the prisoner's commission.

The prisoner now supplemented his previous statement by explaining how he came to undertake the paymastership. In 1879 he joined the 2-12th Regiment as paymaster on probation, and was shortly afterwards ordered to rejoin his Regiment as paymaster at the Curragh. Thinking he had not sufficient knowledge of accounts, he went to the War Office, but was told that nobody else was available, and being then ordered on active service he raised no further objection. When he arrived in Ireland he found everything in great confusion, and all the pay office books packed. When they embarked at Queenstown, he did not know how the accounts stood. Evidence had been given of his troubles in South Africa; and since that time the accounts were never clear.

THE UMBALLA RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, OCT. 6.

The meeting has opened with every prospect of a brilliant success. There are numerous entries, splendid lotteries, large attendance, capital weather, an efficient working staff, and the course is in splendid order. The lotteries have been, so far, successful; altogether those held up to date aggregate nearly forty thousand rupees.

TOM THUMB STAKES.
Half-mile.

Jaffirkhan's Shazade, 10st. 4lb., Robinson...	1
Mr. Gordon's Paleface, 9st. 2lb., Tingey.....	2
Major Fell's Mandy, 10st Campbell.....	3

Twelve ran. Won easily. Time—56½m.

TRIAL STAKES.
One mile.

Mr. Gaspar's Regulator, 9st. 10lb., Vinall ...	1
Major Prior's Sir Greville, 8st. 11lb., Taylor.	2
Mr. Johnson's Sylvanus, 9st. 13lb., owner...	3

Four ran. Won after a good race.—Time 1m. 47s.

GRAND MILITARY CHASES.

Lord William Beresford's Prospero.....w. o.

DERBY.
Half mile.

Mr. Beddy's Balino, 9st, Mr. Little.....	1
Mr. Gaspar's Alice, 7st 4lb, Richmond.....	2
Major Chisholme's Puttiala, 8st 7lb native ..	3

Seven ran. Won comfortably. Time—2m. 52s.

NOVELTY STAKES.
1½ miles.

Mrs. Cook's Gazelle, 8st 11lb, Tingey.....	1
Mr. Beddy's Blitz, 9st 4lb, Owner	2
Mr. Milner's Ploughboy, 9st 2lb, Mr. Little.	3

Eight ran. Won comfortably. Time—2m. 27s.

SCURRY—ALL HORSES.
½ Mile.

Mr. Gaspar's Paragraph, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Johnson	1
Major Prior's Sir Greville, 10st. 4lb., Taylor.	2
Ranjit's Goldfinder, 10st. 7lb., Elliot.....	3
Won after a race. Time—52½s.	

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

SUCCESS OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

PARIS, OCT. 6.

The result of the French Elections, according to the *scrutin de liste* known up to the present, shows that 165 Conservatives have been elected, thus gaining 93 seats, and 141 Republicans have been elected. Two hundred and two second ballots will be necessary.

Among the Ministers Messieurs Legrand, Goblet, and Hervé have been defeated.

The office of the *Gaulois* was last night illuminated in celebration of the Conservative victory. A serious riot was the result, but the police succeeded in dispersing the mob.

THE RELIEF OF KASSALA.

CAIRO, OCT. 5.

Ras Alula, the Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian forces sent to the relief of Kassala, gained a great victory over the Mahdi's followers on the 23rd September.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, OCT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½	"	75⅝
3	" Consols for account	99½
3½	" Sterling Loan	101⅜
4½	" French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		47½

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Narcissus, Elektra, Sorento, Royal George, and Darrien.

THE sixth and last of the series of Monday afternoon concerts got up in the hope of benefiting the Byculla School Hospital Fund will take place on Monday next, the 12th inst.

A TELEGRAM received by the Secretariat from the Political Resident at Aden, dated the 5th inst., says that a telegram to the following effect has been received from the British Consul at Alexandria :—"Egypt from to-day (3rd) has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Singapore. Will impose quarantine at Aden, Perim."

THE retirement of Sir Henry Rawlinson from the India Council is again spoken of as imminent.

Truth only repeats a thrice-repeated rumour when it says :—"The Duke of Connaught is anxious to return to India, but the Queen would prefer that he should remain in England. There is more than one desirable berth vacant in India for which the Duke is eligible, and I suppose that his fate will be settled definitely before the end of this month."

IT is expected that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's "Ideas about India" will be published in the course of the ensuing month. He has collected the various articles on India which he has written since his visit to this country. The only new matter will be embodied in an introduction. The work will be dedicated to Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P. This is the more interesting, says the *Athenæum*, because Mr. Blunt is understood to be a warm admirer of Lord Ripon.

MR. C. E. D. BLACK, who held the appointment of Private Secretary to the late Home Secretary from 1880 to the date of resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, has been appointed Geographical Assistant to the Secretary of State for India, in succession to Mr. Trelawney W. Saunders.

A SOCIETY paper says that the death of Mrs. Russell Stephenson on the voyage from Canada to Ireland will be deeply regretted in Canadian society, where her popularity was equal to that of her sister, Lady Dufferin. She had lived in Canada since her marriage, which took place during the Viceroyalty of her brother-in-law. Colonel Russell Stephenson, her husband, is at present a member of Lord Lansdowne's staff.

WE have often enough found occasion to warn people against accepting M. Arminius Vambéry as an authority on frontier affairs, but it never occurred to us to attribute his unreliability to the cause indicated by the *Statesman*, when it says :—"It passes comprehensiou how any man of sense could read Vambéry's *Coming Struggle*, and note what he says about the people of India therein, and the dancing Hindoo dervishes that he tells us abound all over the regions of the Caspian, with their Princes plotting against us in palatial dwellings on the banks of the Thames, without seeing that the man is insane."

MRS. ISABEL THORNE writes to the *Times* from Southover Grange, Lewes, in reference to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund :—"In 1881 the touching message sent by the Maharanee of Punnah to the Queen, stating how much Indian women suffer from the want of proper medical care, drew attention to the feeling of Indian ladies on this matter, and it was determined to try and help them by providing a fund to enable English ladies desiring to practise among the women of India to train themselves for this work. One scholarship of £50 a year for five years has been awarded, and the student has been in training for a year at the London School of Medicine for Women. It is hoped the Indian Medical Scholarship Fund may prove a useful adjunct to the Countess of Dufferin's National Association."

A ST. PETERSBURG letter, which reviews the career of Sir Edward Thornton, who has left the British Embassy there for Constantinople, suggests that it was a distinct disadvantage to Sir Edward to have had such a predecessor as the present Viceroy of India. When Sir Edward Thornton came here from America four years ago, the writer says, he had to fill up the void left by such a brilliant predecessor as Lord Dufferin, whose courtly, affable, and attractive manners, assisted by his great reputation, had at once conquered for him an easy footing in Russian society. In a country, too, where titled rank and official honours are so very highly esteemed, the appearance of the Earl of Dufferin in the full flush of all those advantages upon him was quite enough to win popularity even beyond the somewhat restricted circle in which foreign diplomatists in St. Petersburg generally move. Lord Dufferin, it was very soon seen, possessed just those social accomplishments that are suited to the Russian taste. He was always ready to converse, and talked much and extremely well; whereas Sir Edward Thornton, as a Russian once remarked to me, appeared to belong to that class of diplomatists whose tongues are tied by their extreme cautiousness, and every feeling suppressed that could possibly lead to anything like a self-committal. But when this contrast with the popular Viceroy of India had worn out, which was very soon, it was found that Sir Edward Thornton possessed, as the *Journal de St. Petersburg* says, some very valuable and solid qualities.

MR. MUNCHERJEE M. BHOWNUGGREE, the agent of His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhownuggur, who some time ago went to England to qualify for the Bar and returned to India, yesterday, seems to have made a good impression on Anglo-Indian society in London. The *Overland Mail*, in speaking of his departure, says :—"The Northbrook Indian Club has more than realised the expectations of its founders in giving to the native Indian gentlemen who are now visiting England in yearly increasing numbers a recognised and responsible position in London society; and as the inevitable result has been that the better knowledge of them thus acquired by Englishmen has led to a higher appreciation than ever of them as 'clubable men,' the Northbrook Indian Club has at once fulfilled the first condition of its existence, which is to promote good feeling between the people of England and the people of India. There are now about a score of Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee gentlemen, and, we may add, ladies, who have a distinct place of their own in the Anglo-Indian society of this country, whose coming is always welcomed, and whose going is followed with regret. Among these none have proved more popular than Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree and his sister, who, after more than three years' residence in England, have returned to India. It is on account of his many social accomplishments and great geniality of character that Mr. Bhownuggree has made so many warm friends in this country, on whose behalf we wish him a prosperous future in India, and, may we add, many happy returns to England."

CAPTAIN HARRY WOODFALL BRENT, late Director of the Indian Marine, who served with distinction in the Crimea, has been appointed to the command of Her Majesty's ship Hercules.

GENERAL SIR EDWARD HAMLEY has been adopted as the Conservative candidate for Hanley.

JUMBO, the elephant, has met with a terrible death. After an exhibition at St. Thomas, Ontario, Jumbo's keeper led him and the trick elephant, Tom Thumb, along the railway line to the circus cars, which were on a siding. The rails there are laid on an embankment 10 ft. high. As a freight train was approaching behind them the keeper directed Jumbo to go down the embankment. Jumbo, however, seeing no danger, refused to descend. The keeper then attempted to place Jumbo between the main and side lines; but the locomotive struck Jumbo on the right side just as his fore-leg left the track, crushed Jumbo against the cars on the siding, and carried him along the line for a hundred yards. His body was fearfully mangled, whilst the freight locomotive was thrown off the rails, and some damage was done to permanent way and rolling-stock. Jumbo lived three minutes according to one account; but another states that he died within half-an-hour. Tom Thumb's injuries were such as to necessitate his being shot. Mr. Barnum has determined that Jumbo shall be stuffed for exhibition.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN order is about to be published by the India Office, under which any officer of the India Staff Corps who may have passed a qualifying examination in England in the Russian language will be allowed to go to Russia for nine months, during which time he will receive the Indian pay of his rank, plus half staff allowances. Moreover, his travelling expenses will be paid; and if on his return he passes another and tougher examination in the Russian language, he will receive £200.

THE death is announced of Colonel Charles Frederick Amiel, late of the 80th Regiment, who distinguished himself in the Burmese war. He was the second son of the late Captain W. Eardley Amiel, R.N., and entered the Army in 1845. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1846, and was present at the capture of Martaban during the Burmese war of 1852. He also took part in the operations before Rangoon, and assisted at the capture of the Great Dagon Pagoda, and also of Prome. He was appointed to a captaincy in 1858, and served in the Indian campaign of that and the following year. He was also engaged with the left attacking party during the Bhootan expedition in 1865, for which service he obtained the medal with clasp. He likewise served with a detachment of the 80th Regiment in the expedition to Perak in 1875-76, when he obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted to a colonelcy in 1879.

As a result of the reports respecting the jamming of so many Martini-Henry cartridges during the recent campaign in Egypt, the committees appointed to investigate the matter have decided that it is necessary to adopt a more substantial form of small arm ammunition for the Army. In order to determine the best form, a series of experiments have recently been commenced and will be continued over some little time. For the first purposes of the experiment some thousands of cartridges of a special character have been manufactured. This cartridge, having a thick solid-drawn brass shell, is calculated in every way to withstand the rough usage of the field to a far greater extent than those formerly issued, which, only consisting of brass foil, are easily damaged while the four folds of the foil round the bullet frequently catch against the sides of the breech-chamber in hurried loading. The tests applied will be severe and exhaustive. Packets of the ammunition will be carried in the haversacks of the men in field work and in the pouches of those on sentry duty. This will be done for about three months, at the end of which period each cartridge will be immersed in water for twenty-four hours preparatory to being tried on the range.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THE following matches were concluded and scores declared up to 6 o'clock on Monday evening :—

RIFLE GATHERING STAKES.
300 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Havr Ghaba Khan, 20th N I ...	30	25
Havr Coostan De Souza, 9th N I ...	29	20
Naik Dalutrao Sarwey, 23rd N I ...	28	15
Naik Gumpat Rao Sonoway, 10th N I ...	28	10
Naik Mungia, Meiwara Battalion ...	27	10
Staff Armourer Tooth, Ordnance ...	27	8
C Sergt Eldridge, Gloster Regt ...	27	8
H M Shaik Mydoh, 23rd N I	27	5
Pte Escrapin Mudanda, 13th N I ...	27	5
Capt the Hon. Roche, S W B	27	5
Corpl Francis, B B and C I Vol ...	27	5
Bugr Pedro Antone, 23rd N I ...	27	5
Lce Sergt White, Royal Engineers ...	27	5
Jemr Marza Mahomed Beg, 9th N I ...	27	5
Corpl Bennett, Royal Lancaster ...	27	5
Havr Crishnajee Meter, 1st N I ...	27	5
Pte Chandrao Kundam, 5th N I ...	26	5
Sergt Osborne, G I P Vol	26	5
Corpl Rowland, E York	26	5
Pte Shuter, Rifle Brigade	26	5
Jemr Sikander Khan, 5th N I	26	5
Subr Amir Khan, 13th N I	26	5
Pte Mungle Rao, 3rd N I	26	5

500 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lce Sergt Bedford, Gloster Regt ...	32	25
Lce Nk Managerao Limday, 23rd Bo I...	32	20
Naik Shaik Ahmed, 1st Bo I	32	15
Pte Lingwood, E York Regt	31	10
Sergt Mawhood, Bom Vol	31	10
Subr Bholaram, 25th Bo I	31	8
Sergt Holden, N Stafford	30	8
Lieut Harrison, E Y Regt	30	5
Pte Savage, N Stafford	30	5
Capt the Hon U Roche, S W B... ...	30	5
Corpl McGee, E Y Regt	30	5
Vol Stephens, Bom Vol	29	5
Sergt McDonnell, Bom Vol	29	5
Sergt Gidney, G I P Vol	29	5
Pte Mahdoo Gond, 1st Bo I	29	5
Cr Sergt Whitley, G I P Vol	28	5
Pte Wilson, E Y Regt	28	5
Sergt Murray, Bom Vol	28	5
Sergt Yates, N Stafford	28	5
Pte Ashcroft, Lancashire Fusrs ...	28	5
Pte Mungleraо, 3rd Bo I	28	5

Two counted out

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Sergt Gidney is the best shot in the Rifle Gathering at 500 yards with 33 points.

Colour Sergt McKenna, Lancashire Fusiliers, wins the silver medal in the Northern India Match, Private Wilson, East Yorkshire, gaining the second prize, and Sergt Paterson, Railway Volunteers, the third prize.

Mr. Padamjee's prize falls to Sergt Murray, Bombay Volunteers

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	66	45	61	90	65	56	71	59
Oct. 5, Monday	0	9	.....		.....		.....	
Oct. 6, Tuesday	.....		0	15	0	10	0	09
Total.....	66	54	65	05	68	66	71	68
Corresponding date last year	71	68	82	90	80	67	77	97

THE DREDGING OF ADEN HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of 18th August we note a paragraph stating that we made a statement in the *Times* "that a concession had been granted to us, and putting this fact forward as a reason why it would not be necessary to carry out the dredging of Aden Harbour."

Permit us to inform you that we made no such statement in the *Times*, and that if any such statement was made, it was done entirely without our knowledge, and was quite unauthorised by us.—Yours faithfully,

TYLOR AND BRIGHT.

117, Leadenhall-street, London, Sept. 16.

THE POONA STEEPLECHASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your account of the Poona Steeplechases, of the 2nd inst., which I have just seen, your correspondent has made two statements that I beg you to correct. He writes :—"In the Hunt Cup the rider of Folly lodged an objection because he got mystified and ran off the course, thereby, in all probability, losing the race." Nothing of the sort happened; Captain Aldworth did not run off the course, nor did he lodge any objection. In the account of the Arab and C.B. Chase he reports that the rider of Fez was so long in regaining his saddle that he was never afterwards in the race. I am sure that everyone who saw the race will agree that no one could have been up and going again quicker than Dr. Taylor was. Fez was never in the race from start to finish; Roostum could have left him standing whenever he liked.

THE OWNER OF FOLLY & FEZ.

Poona, Oct. 5.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE AND THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE has addressed the following letter to Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., and Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Vatcha, Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association :—

Gentlemen,—I beg you will withdraw my name from the list of vice-presidents and members of the Bombay Presidency Association.

When I read the appeal prepared by the Association to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland in view of the forthcoming elections to Parliament, I was much struck by the moderation and admirable tone of that document; but from a report of a meeting of the Association which was published in the *Times of India* of the 1st inst., I find that the Association has in one matter taken a false step—a step which, in my humble judgment, is not calculated to increase the prestige or advance the cause of the Association. The selection of names whose election the Association favours, or of those it does not, is a very important and delicate matter, and one involving a great variety of opinion among the members of the Association. I did not expect the resolution on this point placed before the meeting of the 29th ult. as a possible sequel to the appeal addressed to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland. The first portion of the resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji might be considered unobjectionable, though it would be ridiculous to suppose that men like Mr. John Bright or Lord Hartington require, in the remotest degree, the support or influence of the Association; but the second portion of it is decidedly objectionable, and cannot be too strongly condemned. Seeing from this incident that measures of such import may be passed in the name of the Association, and recognising the share of responsibility that, in the passing of such resolutions, attaches to me, even though I may not be an active worker, it strikes me forcibly that I must either take an active part in the councils of the Association, or if I am not able to do so, retire. I am sorry my health and other occupations do not permit me to follow the former course, and thus not being able to put in a timely protest against steps that may appear to be objectionable, I find myself in the false position of having acquiesced in them. In justice, therefore, to myself and the Association, the best and the only course seems to me to withdraw from the body.—I am, &c.,

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION.

THE committee appointed to make arrangements for the purpose of according a suitable reception and entertaining the troops of the Indian Contingent returning from Suakim held their first meeting at the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. There were present: General Heathcote, Major Creagh, Captain Morland, Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, J. H. Grant, Rienzi Walton, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. Freeborn, H. W. Barrow, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. M. N. Banajee, J. E. Kohiyar, Jehangir B. Murzban, S. N. Cooper, Manekshah J. Talleyarkhan, K. N. Seirvai, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, N. R. Chichgar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. P. de Souza, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, &c., and Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia, and Messrs. R. M. Sayani, N. R. Ranina, and Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Joint honorary secretaries.

On the motion of Mr. Ollivant, Mr. J. H. Grant was called to the chair.

Mr. R. M. Sayani proposed that Mr. Justice Bayley be elected the permanent chairman of the committee. He was a gentleman who took very great interest in, and devoted much of his time and attention to, public movements like the present.

Mr. Barrow said he thought Mr. Justice Bayley would be going away on the 15th inst. for a month.

Mr. Sayani suggested that, as a difficulty had arisen, it would be as well to elect Mr. Justice Bayley as chairman, and appoint a vice-chairman at the same time.

Mr. Ollivant thought that was a very good suggestion, since it was desirable to have Mr. Justice Bayley, who took so much interest in matters like this, as chairman. Mr. Grant, who had kindly taken the chair at this meeting, would, Mr. Ollivant thought, make a good vice-chairman, whether Mr. Justice Bayley goes away or not.

The proposition was seconded by Captain Morland, and was duly carried.—Mr. Justice Bayley being elected chairman, and Mr. Grant vice-chairman.

Mr. Telang said he had a proposition which he could not say he moved with pleasure, because it was owing to his illness that Mr. Acworth was unable to go on with his duties as secretary. He proposed that the committee accept with regret Mr. Acworth's resignation, and request Mr. Grant to take up his place as one of the honorary secretaries. Mr. Grant, although he had been elected their vice-chairman, would be good enough to carry on the duties of secretary, and Mr. Acworth would render him willing assistance as soon as he was able to do so.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Rienzi Walton, and unanimously agreed to.

The chairman read the following telegram received from Suakim to the address of Mr. Justice Bayley :—"The Tenasserim, with one officer and one troop, leaves on the 15th inst. The Clive, with nine officers and 283 sabres, leaves on Monday N. I., leaves on the 16th inst. The Canning, with seven officers and the 15th Sikhs, leaves on the 19th inst. The Clive, with eight officers and the 17th Regiment, leaves on the 16th November. The Canning, with three officers, one troop cavalry, and Madras Sappers, leaves on the 19th November." What they were most concerned with was the arrival of the Clive with the 28th Bombay N. I., and the chairman asked Captain Morland when he thought she was likely to arrive in Bombay.

Captain Morland thought she would probably come in on the 26th inst.

It was then proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, and carried, that the secretaries be empowered to carry out the objects of the resolutions passed at the general meeting in consultation with the chairman and vice-chairman.

The chairman invited suggestions as to what should be done.

Mr. Ollivant thought the general arrangements might very well be left to the secretaries. He would only suggest, instead of moving a formal proposition, that, in carrying out the details, the native officers, who on a previous occasion had rendered very valuable assistance, should be asked to join the committee, and assist in the arrangements.

The chairman asked Mr. Walton, who had been on the former committee, to make any suggestion that might occur to him.

Mr. Walton said he had no suggestion to offer just then, as very much would depend on the money that could be collected.

Captain Morland suggested that each member of the committee be entrusted with copies of the subscription lists, which should also be sent to the secretaries of clubs and to hotels.

Captain Morland proposed thanks to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Cerdic, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 5.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·803
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point.....	75·1
Relative humidity of Air.....	·874
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)....	77·2
General Direction of Wind* S16, SSE, SSW, SE16, SE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	192
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month.....	2·17
Do. year	66·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th October.	0·19

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Abkari Commission, 11 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Polo, Hyderabad Cavalry vs. Poona Horse, 4-30 p.m.
Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m.
Band, 9th Regt. Bo. L., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Assam (s), from Trieste; Sumatra (s), Hongkong; Laleham (s), London; and Calder (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Java (s), for Busreh; and Mamaluke (s), Dunkirk.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played at the Apollo-bunder by the band of the 9th Regt. Bo. I. this evening at 6 (weather permitting) :—

March..	Audacious	Mically.
Overture	Le Verment	Auber.
Selection	Cox and Box	Sullivan.
Valse	Sir Rivers Thompson	Cohen.
Quadrille	La Mascotte	Metra.
Galop	Pomona	Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bangalore entered the dock on Monday; the s.s. Knight of St. Patrick, Assam, and Sumatra entered, and the s.s. Mamaluke and Adowa left, it yesterday.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance of patients for the month of September was 177, the total admissions being 963. The prevailing diseases were fever and dysentery.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ardaseer Sorabshaw, living at Mori-road, Upper Mahim, has reported to the police the loss of a nickel silver railway watch and silver chain. A Mahomedan servant, who has since absconded, is suspected of the theft.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of Hajee Tyeb Wareen, aged 50 years. While bathing in the sea opposite the Mint he was seized with a fit, and drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A BOAT FOUNDERED.—A barge, No. 4292, laden with ninety tons of coal, the property of the B. I. S. N. Company, foundered in squally weather on Monday alongside the s.s. Byculla, in the fairway of the Prince's Dock. The tindal and five callassees were rescued by a passing boat.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,551. Of these 817 were new admissions, consisting of 338 Hindoos, 385 Mussualmans, 63 Parsees, 27 Christians, and 4 of other castes, the average daily attendance being 85·03.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during last month was 1,622, consisting of 834 males, 406 females, and 382 children. Of these, 1,114 were Hindus, 430 Parsees, and 78 Mussulmans, the daily average being 54·06.

ASSAULT.—Abdool Curreem, *alias* Rama Fakeera, and Esaujee Cassumjee, two noted characters at Damurt-gully, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Ismail Shaik Yakoob on Sunday night. The complainant is a syrang. The two accused waylaid the complainant in the native town, and beat him severely with sticks. In the scuffle that ensued, he lost two gold buttons from his jacket, and a goldmohur from his watch chain. The accused pleaded drunkenness. They were each fined Rs. 20, and bound over to keep the peace.

KATTYWAR RACES, 1885.

FIRST AND SECOND ENTRIES.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

PONY PLATE.

Mr. Aston's b c b p Lex.
Vala Shri Lakman Mehram's b c b m Resham.
Vala Shri Lakman Mehram's b c b m Makdi.

BHOWNUGGUR PURSE.

Vala Shri Lakman Mehram's b c b h Young Ansty.
Vala Shri Lakman Mehram's b c b m Railway.

JAMNUGGUR GOLD CUP.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's Rising Star.
Dr. Tully's c a h Beauty.

LIMRI HUNT CUP.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b a h Favourite.
Dr. Tully's Beauty.
Vala Shri Lakman Mehram's g a geld Sulleem.
Vala Shri Lakman Mehram's c a h Telephone.

RAJKOTE STATE PURSE.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b a h Elliott.
Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b a h Ayed.

LILLIPUT RACE.

Mr. Aston's g cb p Snowball.
Dr. Tully's g cb p Barabbas.
Vala Shri Lakman Mehram's g cb m Shingali.
Capt. Burrey's bl cb g Tulu.

OCTOBER 28.

PALITANA PURSE.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi's b e h Lochiel.
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi's br e h Navigins.

GALLOWAY CHASE.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's Robin Gray.
Mr. Aston's b cb p Lex.
Vala Shri Lakman Mehram's g a g Sulleem.

MORVI CUP.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b aus mare Skittles.
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi's Lochiel.
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi's Navigins.

PONY CHASE.

prepared at the end of the year to make the highest bid, an outsider might from various considerations be tempted to supersede them? Was it fair that they should thus be thrown out of their employment and means of livelihood altogether? The hardships of these liquor sellers would be all the greater because having been long engaged and trained up in this business from father to son, it was impossible for them to turn elsewhere for their means of livelihood. Mr. Mehta said that although he fairly sympathised with the Government in their desire to check immoderate drinking, they were at the same time bound to take all the circumstances he had described into consideration and regulate their policy in such a manner as not to inflict hardships upon these people. The trade did require, no doubt, to be checked and regulated, but that should be done within due limits. Furthermore, the stock-in-trade left at the end of the year did not fetch its fair value to the person who had lost his license. He must then sell it all out at a loss; nor was the good-will, which he might have acquired in his business by his own exertions and by respectable conduct, then of any value whatever to him. If they were sure of their trade, they could get their shops on a long lease at a lower rent than they had now to pay. One of the witnesses, Mr. Eduljee, had made pretty clear the point that the increase in the revenue had not really been effected by the auction system. He knew perfectly well that there had been an increase in the revenue under the system introduced in 1880. But the sales of the licenses under the new system were not, as he had stated, auction sales pure and simple. There were very few auction sales in which there were not reserve bids. Looking at the figures, it would be seen that they did not afford good grounds for supposing that the sales themselves had effected a genuine and permanent increase in the revenue.

Mr. Grant.—I think it would be convenient to give the figures. Out of 40 first-class shops, there was no competition whatever in 29 shops which sold for the upset prices, and 11 sold for something above those prices. In the second-class of shops 166 went at upset prices, and 20 only at higher prices. It would therefore seem that the competition is not very keen. That would look as if competition for the 20 shops was really a fair competition.

Mr. Mehta said that the competition might more naturally be accounted for by the reasons he had already stated. It was actuated in some cases by a spirit of unfair rivalry or ill-feeling. The other day he was engaged in a case in the police-court in which the parties were a person who was ousted from his trade, and another who had stepped into his place. Ill-feeling had naturally arisen between the parties, and they were constantly quarrelling. At length their dispute culminated in a somewhat grave case of assault. But the magistrate took a rather lenient view of the case, observing that ever since the system of auction sales had been introduced, there had been numerous cases of people, actuated by the spirit of hostility engendered by the system, assaulting one another. The magistrate appeared to be quite right in laying this evil at the door of the auction system, which afforded splendid opportunities to people to injure those to whom they were disposed to do an evil turn. He thought these figures supported one of his contentions that there was really very little competition. When out of 166 shops only 21 were competed for, it showed clearly that the prices fixed by the department were very fair ones. It really was a credit to the Abkari Department that they should have so remarkably succeeded in arriving at a fair valuation.

Mr. Grant.—Has not the auction system enabled the Government to fix the upset prices?

Mr. Mehta.—The department first fixes the prices, and the auction sales follow.

Mr. Grant.—What I mean to say is that the upset prices have been gradually raised since the auction system came into operation. The auctions feed each year afford a clue as to what should be the fair price to be fixed.

Mr. Mehta replied that the results of the auction sales of one year ought to afford the department a fair indication of the approximate prices to be fixed for the licenses. Because this much would, no doubt, be admitted, that they could not fairly go on increasing the value of the licenses from year to year, and having drained blood to the last drop, cease and say, "No more." Mr. Barker, the Abkari inspector, had stated in his evidence that he did not think the licenses would now fetch a higher price than last year. After being some time in the department in this city, he ventured to say that the prices would not go very much beyond the figures for the past year. What was to be considered the fair value of a license? Did that mean that the Government should enjoy all the profit, leaving but a poor margin for the bare subsistence of the trader? Was it fair that the trader should toil to eke out a miserable existence, while most of the profits of his business went into the coffers of Government? As in other trades, so in this, some room for encouragement, some room for hope that better days might come should be left to those who worked hard and honestly. The present system reminded him of the mode of torturing people in old days by laying on the screw till the helpless victim could bear the pain no longer, and the doctor who was in attendance intervened and cried, "Stop." (A laugh.) He did not mean any reflection upon the Abkari Department. It had done its work zealously, and tried, according to its lights, to work out the policy enunciated by Government. But in their zeal they were apt to change and introduce reforms too quickly to suit the circumstances. Reforms to be effectual in their operation must be introduced gradually. When they talked of the interest of the Government revenue, they were actually talking of the interest of the public, who paid the revenue. But even in the interest of the public care must be taken that particular individuals did not suffer. It was in the power of the department to protect vested interests, to use the term in the limited sense, and at the same time, to introduce a certain amount of security in the trade. It was practically asked, "How is it that though the auction system was declared to be so objectionable, and you find the prices charged very heavy, you go on paying the increased rates?" When such a question was asked, the fact should be remembered that these people always had a lingering hope that some time or other their representations would have more effect, and therefore they were induced to continue the licenses. Another grievance of these license holders was the separation of English and country licenses. They stated that, although they did not deal largely in foreign liquors, the income from this source helped to make some addition to their small income. As to the rules on the subject of keeping the accounts, it could be fairly regarded as a hardship that the license holders should be required to see every day that the actual stock in hand tallied with the entries in their books. Honest mistakes might occur, there might be leakage and wastage of which they could have no exact account, and for this they rendered themselves liable to very severe punishment. They might work hard and honestly, and yet for some unintentional mistake their license might be cancelled. It was of this sword of Damocles hanging constantly over their heads that they most complained, and it was this constant anxiety as to the worst happening some day that was really at the bottom of their complaints in this case. After making some remarks upon the severity of the rules relating to the managers to be kept in the liquor shops, Mr. Mehta referred to the case of the fazandars, which, he said, could be very shortly stated. Their grievances, it was stated in an official report, were real, but that they could only be relieved at the expense of the tax-payers. Now, when grievances were real, it was just and proper that adequate compensation should be offered. If theirs were vested interests in the full sense of the term, as they were admitted to be, and if their grievances were real, they must be relieved, even if that should have to be done at the expense of the tax-payers. The fees which the bhandaris were charged by the fazandars for the toddy trees standing on their land were the same ever since 1859, and he was informed that the same fees were charged even before the formation of the Abkari Department. Therefore the fazandars could not now be asked to reduce the fees, so as to induce the bhandaris to continue their trade. Government, by the policy which they pursued, were virtually telling the fazandars that they should not make the best use of the produce of their own lands. It would perhaps be characterised in England as a policy of confiscation, and might create an uproar. Why should they not be allowed to utilise the produce of their trees to their fullest extent? Take the case of vineyards in France. The natural use of the grape, as of the cocoanut, was to eat it in its natural state. But it was distilled into claret, and surely it would never be contended there that all the profits to be derived from the distillation should go into the Government treasury. In France the owners of vineyards turned the grape into wine, and yet he did not think the Government of that country would go to the extent of saying that the owners were appropriating to themselves the money which should justly go to the Government. But here it was assumed that, as the natural fruit of the tree was the cocoanut, the proper income of the fazandars was that derived from the fruit only, and any further income derived from the juice of the tree should go to Government, because Government could stop the distillation of toddy spirit, if they chose. This, Mr. Mehta submitted, was wrong in principle. In the case of the fazandars the Government were very seriously interfering with vested rights. The properties had been treated on the footing that the legitimate produce of the trees belonged to the owner, and when they had changed hands the selling price was agreed to at the rate fixed on that footing. It would not, therefore, be fair to seriously depreciate the value of these properties. It would appear from the accounts which the fazandars had placed before the Commission that their income went on decreasing, and that they did not now realise more than 2 or 3 per cent. He submitted that investors in these properties should be allowed just as much right as investors in shares and securities, to derive profit from their investments without their rights being unduly interfered with. Three per cent. was very little, when Government securities gave 4 per cent.

Mr. Bengalee.—I know a time when the Mahim oarts were considered better than even Government securities. But the Abkari laws have now changed the whole aspect of the case.

Mr. Mehta.—Yes, now their income is reduced to 2 per cent.

Mr. Bengalee.—Many of the Portuguese churches have invested their money in oarts.

Mr. Mehta.—They had done so on the basis that their rights in the land would not be interfered with by Government. If the Government thought that in the interests of the public, as well as for preventing drunkenness, the distillation of toddy spirits ought to be restricted in a manner that would seriously affect the income of the Fazandars, a very good case was made out for giving them compensation. Otherwise, it would be a case of confiscation. The raising of the duties on bhandaris had led to a serious diminution of the income of the fazandars. The fazandars were made liable for the default of the bhandaris in their dealings with Government. But that should never be done unless there were special reasons for making a third party liable for another's default. There was no justification whatever for making the fazandars liable for the default of the bhandaris.

Mr. Mehta had not finished his speech when the Commission adjourned till to-day.

LORD RIPON ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, on Sept. 15, visited St. Helens for the purpose of pleading the cause of the Providence Hospital, an institution which was recently opened for the benefit of the working classes of that town. An address was presented to the noble marquis congratulating him upon the success of his Indian administration.

Lord Ripon, in responding to the address, said that they were right when they said in it that above all things the happiness and prosperity of the people of India was what he set before himself in that country. He could honestly say that that was the guiding purpose of his administration, and, whether successful or unsuccessful, he honestly laboured for it. He rejoiced to observe the approval which they had given to a policy having that great object, for he believed that they were quite right when they recorded their opinion that it was by such a policy that they hoped to deepen permanently that feeling of confidence in the justice of the Imperial Administration, in which, as they truly observed, alone lay the future hope of that unique dependency. It was very acceptable to him to find in that address, and in other circumstances which he had witnessed since his return to this country, not a few marks which tended to convince him that the people of England were at last awakening to the vast responsibility which lay upon them in connection with the Government of India—that they were becoming alive to the magnitude and the difficulty which were imposed upon any people to whom God had entrusted the government of 250 millions of their fellow-men. He saw the dawn of a hope that the English people would henceforth closely watch the administration of Indian affairs, and would take care that it should be constantly conducted upon just and equal principles. These principles had been laid down for Indian rulers long ago by the representatives of the English people and by the English Crown, and they had to see that these principles were not forgotten, but wisely and firmly applied according to the changing circumstances of advancing time. He rejoiced to observe that official assurance had been recently obtained that in the present Amir of Afghanistan they had an ally whose attachment and good faith could not be questioned. From the commencement of his own Viceroyalty it was his earnest endeavour to cement a firm and sincere alliance between the British Government and the ruler of Afghanistan, and he rejoiced to observe that the alliance so commenced had been confirmed and strengthened lately by the exercise of the eminent diplomatic talents of his friend and successor, Lord Dufferin. He sincerely hoped that their friendship with the Amir would be maintained and extended, that it would not be allowed to become a burden upon the just and equal principles of the Indian Government, and that it would be continued upon an equal and just footing, and based upon the many common interests which the two countries possessed. It was enough for him that such an immense advantage if they were called upon to encounter difficulties upon the north-western frontier of India, and in the maintenance of friendly relations with independent Afghanistan lay the true key to the preservation of the Indian frontier. It has been said that the present arrangement of that question was not the best that might have been made, and that a better line of frontier might have been obtained. But if he understood the matter, the principle upon which Mr. Gladstone's Government went was that they would labour to secure for the Amir those frontier points to which he himself appeared justly entitled, of which he told Lord Dufferin he ought to obtain. What more could any reasonable man require? The British were negotiating on behalf of the Amir, and all that was needful for them to do was not to forget his interests even in their earnest desire to preserve the blessing of peace to their own country. Those interests were not forgotten, and all the Amir desired had been obtained for him. There was, it seemed to him, another cause of great satisfaction that these negotiations had been brought to a successful conclusion; it was that by this happy termination there was removed any sort of justification for hostile, or even retrograde action on the part either of the Home Government or of the Government of India, and time was now afforded for the careful consideration of the requirements of the existing state of things, with a due regard to the political and financial position of India, to the natives and her civil government, and to the feelings of her people. He trusted that, giving due weight to all these important matters, Her Majesty's present Government would proceed to deal with the calmer and more tranquil condition of affairs that now, happily, was their concern.

THE NEW AFGHAN FRONTIER.

WE (*Standard*) are in a position to state that the Protocol signed on the 10th inst. between England and Russia leaves no point of principle to be determined between the representatives of the two Powers who are charged with the duty of laying down on the spot the precise line of demarcation. Every difficulty that has been raised on one side or the other has been met and settled; it has not been postponed. It may, indeed, be a misleading, because an inadequate form of expression to lay that the frontier has been arranged only "in principle." Every salient feature has been specifically laid down, and it will remain for the Joint Commission only to apply, with due regard to local necessities, the scheme of delimitation that has already been carefully worked out on paper. It is hardly possible that any nice points can arise with reference to the portion of the line lying between the Hari Rud and the Murghab. The diplomatists who have been engaged in the long controversy have, we need hardly remark, been in constant communication with the experts, and have, in fact, to a very large extent, at their instance. The protracted negotiations have dealt exclusively with disputed questions lying between the Hari Rud on the west and the Murghab on the east, and the fact that they have been protracted implies that the subject, in its local aspects, has been ignored and carefully and exhaustively discussed. The line from the Murghab eastwards to the Oxus has not hitherto been in question.

The members of the English Mission are already on the spot. Sir Joseph Ridgway, who went originally as head of the Indian portion, will have the honour of bringing to a close the work which Russian statesmanship prevented Sir Peter Lumsden from entering on. General Zelenoi is not destined to appear upon the scene to which he so long delayed his coming. Colonel Kohlberg is to be chief of the Russian Mission. With him goes, as a matter of course, M. Lessar, to whose exploring energy the Russian policy owes its first interest in the district of Badghees. There will further be the necessary number of Staff officers and Engineers. The Commission is to meet at Zulficar within two months of the date on which the Protocol was signed, and, no doubt, operations will begin at once from that point. The work of delimitation will not, it is estimated, be brought to a close before August, 1886; and it is probable that the representatives of both Powers will winter at Penjdeh. The associations of the locality are not altogether agreeable to British officers; and by that time we suppose the pretence of treating it as "neutral" territory will be abandoned. The process of delimitation will, no doubt, be completed so far before the winter besets us.

It remains only to indicate the line defined with more or less precision in the Protocol. It starts from a point on the Heri Rud about two miles to the north of Zulficar and runs almost due east for about five miles. It then trends to the south-east and then leaving Ak Robat to the north, reaches the Dahna Ishin (the most western affluent of the Kushk) at Ishin. It follows roughly the southern course of that stream to a point about seven miles south of Kala-i-Waur and then passes to the Murghab, a little north of Maruchak, leaving the whole Penj-deh peninsula to Russia. At Maruchak begins the less known and less contested portion of the boundary. Speaking generally, the line runs along the western bank of the Andkhui River till finally the Oxus is reached at Khoja Saleh. Thus the desert on the west would be left for the wandering of the Russian-Turkomans and the settled tracts of Afghan Turkestan reserved in their integrity for the Ameer.

It may be said at once that the conventional boundary is far to the north of that fancifully assumed in the Russian Staff Map of 1884. But on the other hand, it coincides to a great extent with that proposed by M. Lessar, on which the St. Petersburg politicians have made their stand. We have, to be sure, secured Maruchak for the Afghans, but then we have had to resign all the rest of the oasis of Penj-deh, and the important position of Ak Tepe at the junction of the streams. In the Zulficar question (to which the dispute was at last whittled down) we have got almost all we insisted on getting. The Czar has been advised by his surveyors that to give up the portions of the hills in the neighbourhood of the Pass which, from our point of view, were essential to the effectual strategic use of the position was quite compatible with the security of the Russian communications. As the Russian press—in this country and elsewhere—had been instructed to insist that any concession was impossible, English diplomacy may be credited with a triumph, but it is a trifling one. We have saved Zulficar, but have had to give up Pul-i-Khatun, Ak Robat, and Penj-deh.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATES.

THE *Times* publishes the following account of the proposals which have been discussed at the International Conference at Berlin for the reduction of telegraph rates between Europe, India, and Australia:—During the last few days the question of the cable charges to Australia was brought prominently before the Conference. Three weeks ago *The Times* announced that an agreement had been privately come to between the cable companies and the Australian representatives that the rates to Australia to the public should be reduced by 2s. 6d. per word; and that Press messages, now sent at 6s. 5d. per word, should be transmitted for 2s. 8d. per word.

The latter arrangement has been confirmed by India, and only awaits the consent of Great Britain to come into operation in January. But with regard to the rates for the public, the whole question has been shelved, and the Australians are much aggrieved. The blame rests with India or the cable companies, or with both.

Australia's case, so far as I can understand it, is this. The distance from London is about 10,500 miles, but by the cables it is over 12,000 miles. Telegrams from England or from the Continent of Europe for Australia are now sent by either of two routes—that is, by the Eastern and Eastern Extension Company's lines *viâ* Egypt and India, or by the Indo-European line through Germany to India, and thence by the Eastern Extension Company's lines to Australia. The cost of a cable message from England to Australia is 12f. 90c., or 10s. 9d., per word. From Germany or France the rate is nearly the same.

Of this sum the Eastern Telegraph Company, or the Indo-European, they having a joint purse, get 3f. 50c. per word for conveying the message 6,479 miles, from London to Bombay; the Indian Government 75c. per word for the transit from Bombay to Madras—only 650 miles; and the Eastern Extension Company gets 7f. per word for conveying the message from Madras to Port Darwin. The Government of Java, on this route, is allowed 15c. per word royalty. From Port Darwin, on the north coast of Australia, the Government of South Australia charge 1f. 50c. per word for conveying the message overland, or across Australia—a distance of 2,100 miles. In this manner the total of 12f. 90c. is made up.

The income from the Australian traffic is a splendid one, and is increasing to an unparalleled extent. The official returns show that it has doubled in ten years. In 1885 the revenue was £251,277, and to this must be added the £30,000 annual subsidy given by the Australian Government to the Eastern Extension Company. In the year 1883, the number of messages at the present high rate despatched to Australia from Europe was 21,563 and the number received was 21,771 so that the average cost of every message exceeded £46—or say 150f. This year the income will considerably more than exceed £300,000. The Eastern Extension Company's dividend is usually 7 per cent., with a splendid reserve fund exceeding half-a-million.

The Australian case is a good one. One of the delegates, Mr. Henniker Heaton, strongly advocates a reduction to the public to 5s. per word, because, he asserts, the present rates are prohibitory, excepting to large merchants. He has been urging the British and Indian Governments to construct an alternative cable from England, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, to Australia, and thence up to India. In the event of war the Mediterranean and Red Sea cable might be severed and communications with the British colonies and India cut off. The enormous saving of time (six weeks) would also mean an immense saving of money, if cheap cable communication were effected with those distant, wealthy, and progressive colonies.

With regard to the question of a reduction of charges there is no conflict of evidence. Mr. Todd, who represents South Australia, insists that the delegates had a distinct promise that rates were to be reduced by half-a-crown per word, and he telegraphed to his Government to this effect. The statement was also published in the *Times*. Mr. John Pender, however, asserts that this promise was conditional on the European tariff not hitting the Eastern Telegraph Company too hard. It now appears that it did hit it too hard, and Australia is consequently to suffer. Some of the Australian delegates protested against good customers having to suffer for the sins of the bad ones, but in vain. There is no opposition beyond India. The latest compromise was effected on Saturday last. The companies said that the rate of reduction must be two shillings, and not two shillings and sixpence, which Mr. Todd, on behalf of South Australia, consented to this.

India, however, declined to make any reduction, and, in reply to a joint telegram sent by Messrs. Todd, Cracknell, Henniker Heaton, and Murray Smith, the Australian delegates, Lord Dufferin replied that India could not reduce, and advised the delegates to get the reduction from the cable companies. It should be mentioned that of the projected reduction of 2s. 6d., 1s. 3d. is on the Indian proportion is only 25c. The cable companies refuse to remove a two-pound weight from Australia because India will not remove her two ounces. This is the difficulty, and the delegates, Herr von Stephan, tried to bring about an understanding. It is alleged that the Eastern Extension Company is only using the action of India, in refusing to reduce by 2½d., as an excuse for not reducing 1s. 8d.

An attempt was made in the Commission to-day by Mr. Henniker Heaton to get the Eastern Extension Company to give the main reduction, whether the Indian reduction was made or not. In this Mr. Arnold supported him, but the representatives of Germany, Italy, Austria, and India, but without avail. The companies allege that they are withholding their reduction to use as a lever against India. India pointed out that the action of the companies in thus delaying her decision one way or the other and that, as a matter of fact, Australian messages on their way out were conveyed to India at a cheaper rate than messages actually for India and over the same wires. Both Mr. John Pender and the representatives of India profess themselves friendly to Australia, but the block has occurred and the only substantial reduction secured is that on Press. It has, however, been put on record that the companies and South Australia agree to the reduction, contingent on India joining. The matter rests.

THE FINANCING OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

MR. LIONEL COHEN has issued a pamphlet in which he draws attention to the system under which appeals are made in the London Money Market in connection with the various issues of Indian rail way securities. The immediate occasion of the pamphlet is the comparative want of success of the recent subscription for the capital of the Indian Midland Railway. Mr. Cohen's arguments may be thus summed up:—

1. That steps should at once be taken to reopen the facilities for conversion of existing annuities, etc., which have become unmarketable in consequence of recent measures.

2. That the conditions for the concession of new lines should, as far as possible, be uniform in their character.

3. That the department should seek the advice of a qualified official broker, who should be competent to advise the India Office on all questions connected with the appeals made to the London Money Market.

4. That the State should borrow for the purposes of the different railway companies on the same principles as it borrows for all other purposes, and should cease to allow the different railway companies to raise capital on the credit of the State.

5. That borrowing for short terms of years should be discontinued.

6. That the new general railway debt should be administered by the Bank of England, in the same way as the Government debt is now administered.

7. That facilities should be given for the conversion into the new general railway debt of the guaranteed stocks of existing companies upon terms to be determined on from time to time.

8. That legislative provision should be made for the amortization of the general railway debt by the annual appropriation of a portion of the sums economised under the new system.

9. That the separate administration and separate individuality of each railway company should be preserved and maintained, the share of each holder in the surplus profits and other contingent advantages of each company being represented by separate certificates issued for the purpose.

The *Times*, in a leading article on the subject, says:—"From the Stock Exchange point of view there is doubtless much to be said in favour of Mr. Cohen's scheme, but it would require careful investigation from other standpoints before any Minister with a regard for his own reputation could commit himself to its adoption. So little is got for nothing in this world that it is always necessary to scrutinize very closely any proposal which is to benefit everybody and injure no one. If the formation of a General Railway Debt for India has inspire capitalists with a confidence they do not now feel, to add millions to the market value of Indian railway securities, and to make future subscriptions easy at a half per cent. less than the figure at which they are now impossible, we cannot help suspecting that it will have other consequences as well. Mr. Cohen shows us one side of the medal with great ability; but another side exists, and we should like to see it in an equally good light before approving so large a scheme as the consolidation of all the Indian railway capitals, present and to come, into a national debt for India."

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain George Brown, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steam-ship Lalcham, 1,300 tons, Captain E. Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain S. Warrington, sails to-day for Rangoon and Moulmein, *viâ* Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W. Worcester, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (16th Sept.) with extra China mail and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Assam (s)	Cole	Trieste, Sept. 6.
	Sumatra (s)	Worcester ..	Hongkong, Sept. 16.
	Lalcham (s)	Marshall....	London, Aug. 30.
	Calder (s)	Hughes	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Java (s)	Kendall	Busreh.
	Mameluke (s)	Newey.....	Ounkirk.

The steamer Byculla, Warrington, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Maclean, for Liverpool via Perim.
" Satara, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—20 bales old newspaper, Noordin Sumsoodeen; 190 cases casing paper, sulphuric acid, tin crystals, &c., Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company.
City of Carthage s—60 cases whisky, John M Heyn.
Clan Ogilvie s—40 cases whisky, John M Heyn.
Clan Maclean s—10 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton, and Co.
Clan Gordon s—5 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—13 cases aniline dye orange colour, Rahmatoolla Noordean; 6 cases oilmanstores, John Fleming and Co; 5 cases playing cards, Escobhoy Ebramjee; 16 cases aniline dye orange colour, Volkart Brothers.
Rohilla s—3 packages albums, Josuh Noor Mahomed.
Thames s—8 cases cheese, Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy.
Loodiana s—50 bottles quicksilver, Moossajee Khanbhoy; 15 cases invalid's port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rosetta s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Ethiopia s—14 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Japanese s—4 cases still burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HONGKONG.

Adowa s—51 boxes preserves, PF Talati; 7 boxes coloured paper, Hiptoolabhoy Caderbhoy; 140 bags sugar-candy, R Habibbhoy; 17 packages cheroots and black tea, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 50 boxes preserves, Yue Lun Ching; 7 boxes paper, Jaitha Dossa.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Adowa s—5 bundles silk, S Jafferbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—31 cwts dates, Panachund Anundji.
Clan Maclean s—50 bales cotton and 69 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, Huridass Coorjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Kwark Latham and Co; 53 bales wool, Girdhurdass Runjoomul; 26,001 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valleta s—135 cwts gum, Nurpal Sozpal; 12 bales hides, Haji Hassen Omer; 29 bales skins, Hassenji Punny; 21 cwts black pepper, 19 cwts gum, 5½ cwts cardamoms, 5 cwts hearsbole and 9½ cwts chundrools, Premji Bowabhoy; 85 cwts gum, R Dattoo; 15 cwts ivory, Ebram Faasia.

FOR HULL.

Athabasca s—1,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—1,519 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore s—200 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordeen; 35 bales twist, Buttonji Dewar; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Cursetji Bomunji; 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, D P Marker; 175 cwts broken-glass, C Nanji; 20 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 20 bales twist, S Abraham; 25 bales twist The Ripon Mfg. Co; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 200 bales twist, Currembhoy Ebram; 54 cwts sharklins and fishmaws, E Hassen.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bangalore s—110 bales twist and 30 bales piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—83 bales cotton, Ramjidass Luckmondass.

FOR KOBE.

Bangalore s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, the United Merchants' Co; 50 bales twist, the Ripon Manufacturing Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bangalore s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 5.

Steel, Vety Surg, Bo A V D, on duty, from Poona.
Hughes, Lt, 22nd Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Hennell, Major, 5th Bo Lt Infy, on leave, from Mhow

OCTOBER 6.

Clarke, Col, Ms Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Foote, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Umballa.
Dallas, Dy Surg-Genl, Bl I M Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Phillipson, Lt, Bo, 7th Dr Gds, on leave, from Mhow.
Stone, Major, Bl R A, from furlough, from Dum Dum.
Blake, Col, Bl, 6th Dr Gds, on leave, from Sealkote.
Heaviside, Major, Bl R E, on leave, from England.
Howes, Col, 16th Regt Ms Infy, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCT. 4.

Prior, Capt, Bo V R Corps, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 6.

Dallas, Dy Surg-Genl, Bl I M Dept, from leave, to Lahore.
Brown, Lt, 8th Bo Infy, on duty, to Poona.
Heaviside, Major, Bl R E, on leave, to Poona.
White, Capt, Bl, to rejoin, to Thul Chotialli.
Hallen, Inspecting Vety Surg, Bl, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 7.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 9 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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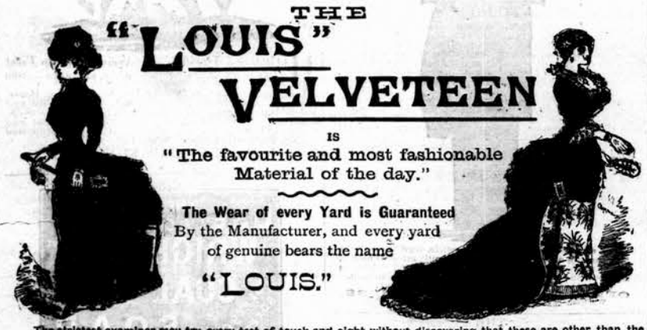

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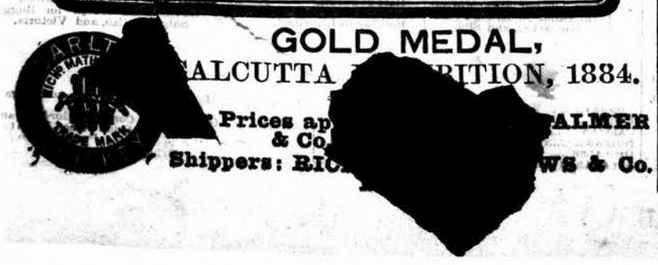

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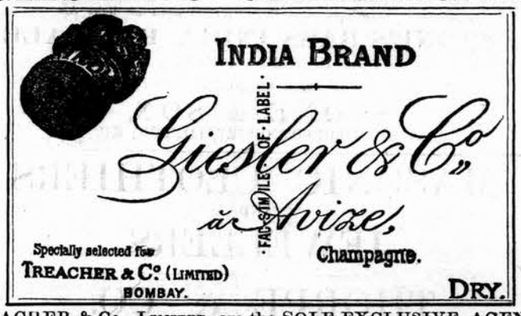

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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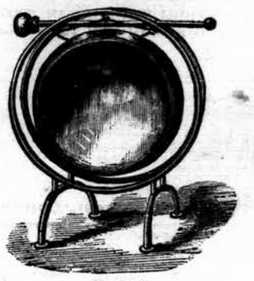

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